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## U.S.-Owned Firm Ordered by France To Ship Pipe Parts

PARIS — The French government ordered a subsidiary of a U.S. company on Monday to delay Washington's embargo and execute its contract to supply equipment to build the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

The Ministry of Research and Industry told Dresser France, a subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, to supply the Soviet Union with 21 compressors for the pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe.

A Soviet freighter is to start loading three Dresser compressors Tuesday in the port of Le Havre. The ministry said that "in order to take could come Tuesday, when a National Security Council working group that met during the weekend reconvenes under Secretary of State George P. Shultz, an administration official said."

He said that lawyers from the State, Defense, Commerce and Justice departments are still hopeful that Dresser officials can be persuaded to take additional steps to stop the shipment.

2 Options Cited

Moreover, the official said, the administration is planning to tell the French government through the State Department that Mr. Reagan takes the export ban seriously and intends to enforce it.

Another administration official said Sunday that the two specific options studied are to seek a temporary restraining order in U.S. District Court against the Dresser subsidiary's shipment and to take administrative action against Dresser, perhaps going so far as to cut off its French subsidiary from future equipment supplies.

The official added, however, that Dresser officials in Dallas have done most of what a court order would require them to do and have ordered French-based Dresser executives to stop the shipment.

Some officials sympathized with Dresser's position, noting that if the company is successful in stopping the shipment, its French executives face severe penalties.

If, on the other hand, the shipment is delivered, the U.S. parent company faces severe sanctions under the U.S. Export Administration Act.

Defense Department officials reportedly are recommending taking a hard line with the French as a means of denying important economic and technological aid to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the State Department is known to be searching for a solution that would allow Mr. Reagan to maintain his hard-line position while finding a loophole for the Europeans to make good on contract commitments.

Britain, West Germany and Italy have also said they will ignore the U.S. export restrictions.

A number of other shipments are scheduled to begin later this month, including one by a British firm, John Brown Engineering, whose major components are supplied by General Electric of the United States.

Under this law the directors of the subsidiary become responsible to the French government and not to the U.S. parent company.

The sources said the law covered only contracts for the pipeline and left the rest of the company's activities under the control of the parent company.

No officials at Dresser France were available for comment.

On June 18, President Reagan broadened the ban on the export of U.S. equipment for the pipeline to include foreign subsidiaries of American companies and European companies that purchase U.S. licensed technology.

U.S. administration officials said Monday in Washington that the French government told the State Department late last week that French officials will, if necessary, invoke emergency powers to requisition the equipment.

A U.S. decision on what action



Palestinian fighters, many of them holding up V signs, were taken to Beirut's port on Monday for evacuation to Southern Yemen. Monday's contingent was the third to leave Beirut in three days.

## Gemayel Is Selected President of Lebanon Over Moslem Boycott

BEIRUT — Bashir Gemayel, commander of Lebanon's biggest Christian militia, was elected president of the country by the Chamber of Deputies on Monday in a vote heralded by Christians with victorious gunfire and decried by a Moslem radio station as the outcome of "a day of shame."

Mr. Gemayel, 34, who overcame strong opposition and a Moslem boycott of the election, called for a "new era of peace" in a radio broadcast from his Beirut command post.

After the vote — 57-0, with five abstentions on the second ballot — supporters of the president-elect, including children, brought out their weapons and fired fusillades of victory from the rooftops and windows of Christian-held East Beirut.

Tens of thousands of people took to the streets, hugging and kissing one another and hooting car horns. Some carried a gun in one hand and a transistor radio in the other to listen to election results.

"It's the best news since the war started," said a vegetable stand vendor as he ran screaming down the street in the middle-class



Bashir Gemayel

Christian neighborhood of Ashrafieh.

Mr. Gemayel called a halt to the gunfire celebrations but they did not stop, and ambulances sped through the streets carrying people wounded by the bullets.

"I hope that we can say today that the war has come to an end and that a new era of peace, security and tranquility has begun," Mr. Gemayel said in an interview on his Voice of Lebanon radio station. He will succeed Lebanon's sixth president, another Maronite Christian, Elias Sarkis, who leaves office Sept. 23.

But there was no celebration among the Moslems and leftist leaders, whose forces battled Mr. Gemayel's 8,000-member militia in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war and who boycotted the special parliamentary session in an unsuccessful attempt to deny him the necessary quorum for an election. He was the only declared candidate.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel sent Mr. Gemayel a congratulatory message. The text of the note read: "I wish you warmest wishes from the heart on the occasion of your election. May God be with you, dear friend, in the fulfillment of your great, historical mission for the liberty of Lebanon and its independence. Your friend, Menachem Begin."

Israel has backed Mr. Gemayel's Christian militia with \$100 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Third Group of Guerrillas Leaves Beirut After Brief Delays

### Explosion of Car Bomb Slows Departure for Cyprus

BEIRUT — About 1,000 Palestinian guerrillas sailed for Southern Yemen on Monday aboard a Greek cruise liner, the third such group to be evacuated from West Beirut since Saturday.

Monday's group, sailing via Cyprus, left behind schedule on the French-registered Alkyon.

One delay was caused by a car bomb explosion about a mile from the port after the guerrillas were assembled and loaded aboard trucks at the Beirut municipal stadium. Security forces checked to make sure no bombs had been planted along the evacuation route.

At the port, loading was halted briefly while several guerrillas carrying rocket-propelled grenade launchers were asked to turn over the weapons, according to a spokesman in Beirut for the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Israeli, U.S., Lebanese and Palestinian officials haggled Sunday

over the guerrillas had violated the truce Sunday night by firing mortars and bazookas at Israeli positions.

An Israeli official said the United States was aware of the serious view that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government took of violations in the Bekaa. He added: "We have shown restraint because we do not want to disrupt the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut, but our soldiers cannot be expected to hold their fire while they are shot at."

During the weekend, nearly 1,400 others left via Cyprus for Jordan, Iraq and Tunisia under an evacuation plan negotiated by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib.

The third group loaded buses Monday in West Beirut's sports stadium as their leftist Lebanese Moslem comrades fired the thunderous machine gun and anti-aircraft volleys that have marked each PLO departure since the evacuation began Saturday.

About 15 minutes after it left the stadium, the convoy stopped as a car bomb exploded about a mile away, sending a cloud of thick black smoke into the sky. There was no immediate word on casualties from the car bombing.

The convoy was not endangered, but it stopped for an hour at Bour Haider Street as PLO security (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### PLO Pullout Stirs Soul-Searching by Divided Israelis

By James Feron  
 New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Each evening now, Israeli watch television coverage of the Palestinian guerrillas leaving Lebanon, and each day their image of themselves is affected.

The extensive Israeli air attacks on West Beirut are over, and Sunday morning the electricity was restored by Israeli military officials. As a result, the pain that some Israelis felt over the damage caused by the bombing and the siege is fading. But for others, another form of distress is increasing.

They see Palestinian leaders leaving Beirut in apparent victory, prepared to resume their struggle against Israel from other places. A young woman of Moroccan parents holding a sleeping child said as she watched, "We should shoot down their planes when they leave Cyprus."

It was the only harsh statement she made all evening, but her husband had been more forthcoming.

"The world blamed us for killing civilians in a city where the terrorists hid behind women and children," he said, "but it said nothing about the terror they caused around the world, not only in northern Israel."

Israel's image of itself is seen by many as a dramatic change in many ways. There are those who are concerned about the nation's image abroad, while others are not. Some see the war as justified, while some

## Spadolini Government to Restore Same 5-Party Coalition That Fell

ROME — Giovanni Spadolini formed Italy's 424 postwar government Monday, restoring to office the five-party coalition that fell Aug. 7, and ending a government crisis.

Mr. Spadolini, a member of the small Republican Party, presented to President Sandro Pertini a list of the same 28 Cabinet ministers who were in the coalition before the Socialists withdrew their support and forced Mr. Spadolini to resign as premier.

The Socialists and their partners have since papered over their differences.

By forming the government again, Mr. Spadolini averted the threat of elections this autumn, although political analysts said elections may only have been postponed until the spring.

The coalition consists of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans who together have 369 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, the lower house. Reviving the former coalition was seen as a major personal success for Mr. Spadolini, a history professor who last year became Italy's first premier since World War II who was not a Christian Democrat.

"I selected the same ministers I had the honor to lead over the last 13 difficult months and with whom I completed a vast economic recovery program," Mr. Spadolini said.

He was referring to the deficit-cutting, anti-inflationary package that the Cabinet approved a few days before it was brought down by the Socialists.

"The efforts of the new government for change will be concentrated on the program," Mr. Spadolini said.

Mr. Spadolini, who was appointed by Mr. Pertini to succeed himself, is to present his five-party coalition to Parliament for a vote of confidence, probably by the middle of the week.

The dominant Christian Democrats, with 38 percent of the popular vote in the 1979 elections, were allocated the largest share of Cabinet positions, 15. The Socialists have seven, the Social Democrats three, the Republicans two and the right-of-center Liberals one.

The Socialists resigned from the coalition after the Parliament rejected their tax bill, which would have tightened tax regulations for petroleum companies and forced



Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini leaving the Quirinal Palace in Rome after announcing the formation of his five-party coalition government to Italy's president, Sandro Pertini.

## Crisis Shakes Mexican Faith in Economic, Political Systems

By Alan Riding  
 New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's confidence in its entire economic model and political system has been badly shaken in recent weeks.

In a matter of months, the country has been plunged from an unprecedented period of prosperity into a deep financial crisis. Many Mexicans are still reeling from the shock, confused about what has happened — and why. At the same time, they feel angry and betrayed at being led down the path of consumerism for five years only to be jerked back to the rough road of austerity for no apparent reason.

"We've reached a historic crossroads," an influential Mexican politician said, "and I don't use the word 'historic' lightly. We can't continue along the same path. The existing economic model is exhausted, and credibility in the political system is badly bruised."

Aggravating the uncertainty, President José López Portillo, who is widely blamed for the crisis, is in his final months in office, and his lame-duck administration has at times seemed virtually crippled. But President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado cannot provide immediate leadership, because tradition requires that he remain out of view until his inauguration Dec. 1.

No Serious Trouble

For the moment, however, despite a widespread feeling of malaise that expresses itself in wild rumors and frequent stampedes by dollar stores, there are no signs of serious unrest. Pro-government movements still control most workers and peasants, the middle classes have no political vehicle and the private sector has little

choice but to look to the government for support in the crisis.

Yet many Mexicans, inside and outside the government, are expressing alarm. They see the crisis as evidence of the failure of the country's economic strategy and political system to adjust to the rapid change of the past decade. And they argue that if stability is to be preserved, not only must state finances be strengthened, but daring and imaginative reforms, including a drastic cleanup of corruption, must also be carried out.

The challenge that awaits Mr. de la Madrid is therefore enormous. In the short run, he will be forced to slash government spending and preside over rising unemployment and myriad company bankruptcies. And in the long run, he must rebuild public confidence in the honesty and efficiency of the government and design an economic strategy that will not lead the country to a new financial crisis.

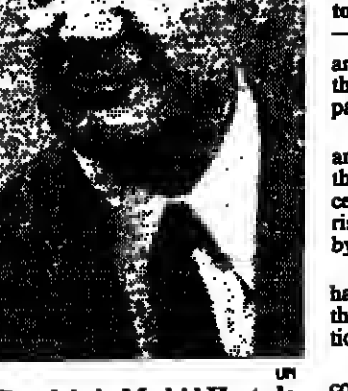
But skepticism and even cynicism seem to run deep. Middle-class Mexicans, the main beneficiaries of the recent oil-boom economic boom that abruptly turned to bust, are seething at the prospect of a sudden drop in their living standards.

Poor workers and peasants, whose purchasing power actually fell because of inflation during the 1978-81 boom, also seem certain to grow restive as the financial crisis translates through an economic slump into even greater hardship. Earlier this month, for example, the prices of corn tortillas and bread, an essential part of the Mexican diet, were doubled overnight.

Oil, seen only a few years ago as



José López Portillo



Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado

the savior of the country, is now a popular scapegoat. After all, it is argued, rising oil exports and huge hydrocarbon reserves spawned wild growth, wild spending and wild borrowing, while the drop in world oil prices last year provoked the financial crisis.

Yet Mexico's basic economic model has remained unchanged for more than three decades. And according to Mexican economists, the oil boom enabled the government to postpone many of the fundamental reforms needed to modernize the economy. As a result, inefficiencies remained hidden by state subsidies, uncompetitive domestic in-

One result of the boom was even greater concentration of income in a country where 10 percent of the population has traditionally controlled 50 percent of the wealth. Business profits were exorbitant, and executives and professionals earned salaries that, thanks to an overvalued peso until last February, were often two or three times those of their American counterparts.

But inflation, which averaged around 25 percent per year during the boom and may reach 100 percent this year, ran far ahead of the rise in the minimum wage earned by most Mexicans.

In political terms, however, perhaps the greatest irritant has been the bloating of Mexico's traditional affliction — corruption.

Ordinary Mexicans have long complained that they must pay bribes to traffic policemen and lesser bureaucrats, but businessmen now say that kickbacks to officials on government contracts reached record levels, with the state oil monopoly, Petróleos Mexicanos, considered among the worst offenders.

But while rampant corruption has added to popular anger over the current crisis, some Mexican politicians see it as a natural consequence of a political system that lacks checks and balances on the enormous power of the executive branch and, particularly, of the president himself. And they argue that a more open form of government is needed if political dissatisfaction is to find channels of expression.

Over the past four years, the government's motto was "growth with inflation," and this policy resulted in the creation of 4 million new jobs. But while economic growth was averaging 8 percent annually, non-oil exports stagnated and the increase in the government's foreign debt from \$25 billion to \$53 billion doomed the country to a financial crisis. "The country grew too fast," a foreign banker said, "and it lived beyond its means. It's that simple."



# Shultz, Weinberger Say Palestinian Settlement Is Essential

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's top foreign officials said Sunday that a long-range Palestinian settlement was essential for peace in the Middle East.

In separate television interviews on the second day of a new era of dispersal of Palestinian guerrillas, Secretary of State George F. Shultz and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger spoke in sympathetic terms of the needs and requirements of the Palestinian people and suggested broadly that the United States was preparing to take new diplomatic steps in their behalf.

Both officials stressed clear endorsement of an independent Palestinian nation on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, which has been a central demand of the

Palestine Liberation Organization and many of its adherents among the 4 million Palestinians spread throughout the world.

Neither Mr. Shultz nor Mr. Weinberger explained how Palestinian objectives could be reconciled with the views of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government in Israel.

"Sense of Dignity"

Appearing in his first broadcast interview since becoming secretary of state, Mr. Shultz said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that "the establishment of a situation where the Palestinian people can have some sense of dignity and control over their lives is very important and an essential part of any agreement."

Avoiding the term "self-determination" on the ground that it had come to stand for a Palestinian nation, Mr. Shultz said that "the main point is that the Palestinian

people have a voice in determining the conditions under which they're governed."

Mr. Shultz also said that his reading of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which was the underpinning of post-1967 Middle East peace efforts, including the Camp David agreements, requires Israel to withdraw from some or all of the West Bank and Gaza.

In answer to a follow-up question, he qualified this statement by calling his view "a matter of interpretation" that leaves much room for negotiation.

A Negotiated Settlement

A negotiated settlement under which Israel would withdraw from large parts of the West Bank was contemplated by Israel's Labor governments. Mr. Begin has adamantly opposed this, contending that the area belongs to Israel.

Mr. Weinberger, speaking on "Face the Nation" on CBS, was more explicit than Mr. Shultz about the ideas on Middle East peace that the administration is formulating.

Series of Steps

He said U.S. officials were working on "a series of steps that we would certainly hope others would want to support" to lead to a regional settlement.

Asked if there could be peace without a Palestinian state, Mr. Weinberger replied, without specifics, that "the Palestinian people certainly have to have some kind of an understanding that they, too, are entitled to some of these normal attributes that other peoples in that part as well as other parts of the world have."

Mr. Shultz was asked if he had in mind "a homeland" for the

Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, a term used at times by President Jimmy Carter to the grave concern of the Israeli government.

"Well, certainly that is a place that many of them call home, and a place that they'll live, and they should have a participation in determining the conditions under which they live," Mr. Shultz replied.

Accords Rejected

The Camp David accords provided for the participation by Palestinians in the autonomy negotiations and for a Palestinian "self-governing authority" to exercise a degree of power in the five-year period of autonomy.

But the Palestinians rejected the Camp David accords and refused to participate in the negotiations. The eventual powers of the "self-

governing authority" are still at issue in Egyptian-Israeli talks.

Mr. Shultz said continued construction of Jewish settlements on the West Bank was "not constructive." At the same time, Mr. Shultz went out of his way to say that Israel was not responsible for all the problems of the region, expressing concern that the interchange with his interviewers might have left that impression.

Mr. Shultz said he expected to meet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union next month at the opening of the UN General Assembly.

He said he and Mr. Gromyko "quite possibly" would discuss a meeting between President Reagan and President Leonid I. Brezhnev, but he said such a conference should take place only if it promises "some identifiable, constructive results."

## Soviet Union Orders Work Pace Doubled on Siberian Gas Pipeline

By John F. Burns

MOSCOW — In a move underlining the priority attached by the Kremlin to the controversial gas pipeline to Western Europe as well as the problems facing construction crews, the Soviet government has ordered the pace of work on the project to be more than doubled.

An article in Pravda last week said the two ministries principally involved had concluded that crews clearing the route and laying the 2,800-mile (4,480-kilometer) pipe, as well as those building pumping stations and living quarters for operating personnel, would have to step up their tempo by "two or two and a half times" if the project is to be completed ahead of time, as ordered by the Kremlin.

The disclosure appeared to confirm other indications that the huge construction battalions assembled for the project are running into problems meeting the schedule.

The first gas is due to be delivered to a terminal point on the border between Czechoslovakia and West Germany in the spring of 1984.

President Reagan's move two months ago to delay the pipeline's completion by reinforcing a ban on the use of equipment made in the United States or made under license from U.S. companies jolted the Kremlin into a crash program.

The resulting decree from the Communist Party's Central Committee presented the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, which is

building the line, and the Ministry of the Gas Industry, which will operate it, with a twofold problem.

They had to overcome the inherent labor and equipment problems that dog any Soviet undertaking of this scale, and they had to make contingency plans for the domestic manufacture of equipment that the Reagan administration is seeking to embargo, primarily high-speed turbine rotors for the compressor stations that will pump the gas from the Urengoi field.

Assessing progress has been difficult. Few Western Europeans have been allowed to see construction work in progress.

Soviet press coverage has been a mixture of grand assertions and equally dismal admissions of delays and mistakes.

Officials have asserted that more than 1,500 miles of plastic-covered pipe ordered from European contractors have already been delivered, that 625 miles of the pipe have already been welded together and half of it transported to the necessary sites, and that the pipe-laying was proceeding at the rate of seven kilometers, or about 4 miles, a day.

Shortages Reported

Other reports have suggested a less sunny situation. Two weeks before Reagan extended the U.S. sanctions, a daily newspaper, Sovetskaya Rossiya, printed an article that mentioned a shortage of welding equipment and delays in deliveries of valves and other parts for the pumping stations.

The most ambitious Soviet assertions have been reserved for their attempts to build the equipment that the Reagan administration is seeking to embargo.

Those that have raised the largest doubts among European companies with contracts on the project deal with the bid to produce 25-megawatt turbines.

The technology for the rotor blades and other key parts is so advanced that the General Electric Co. of the United States has held what amounted to a worldwide monopoly.

Soviet Turbine 'Superior'

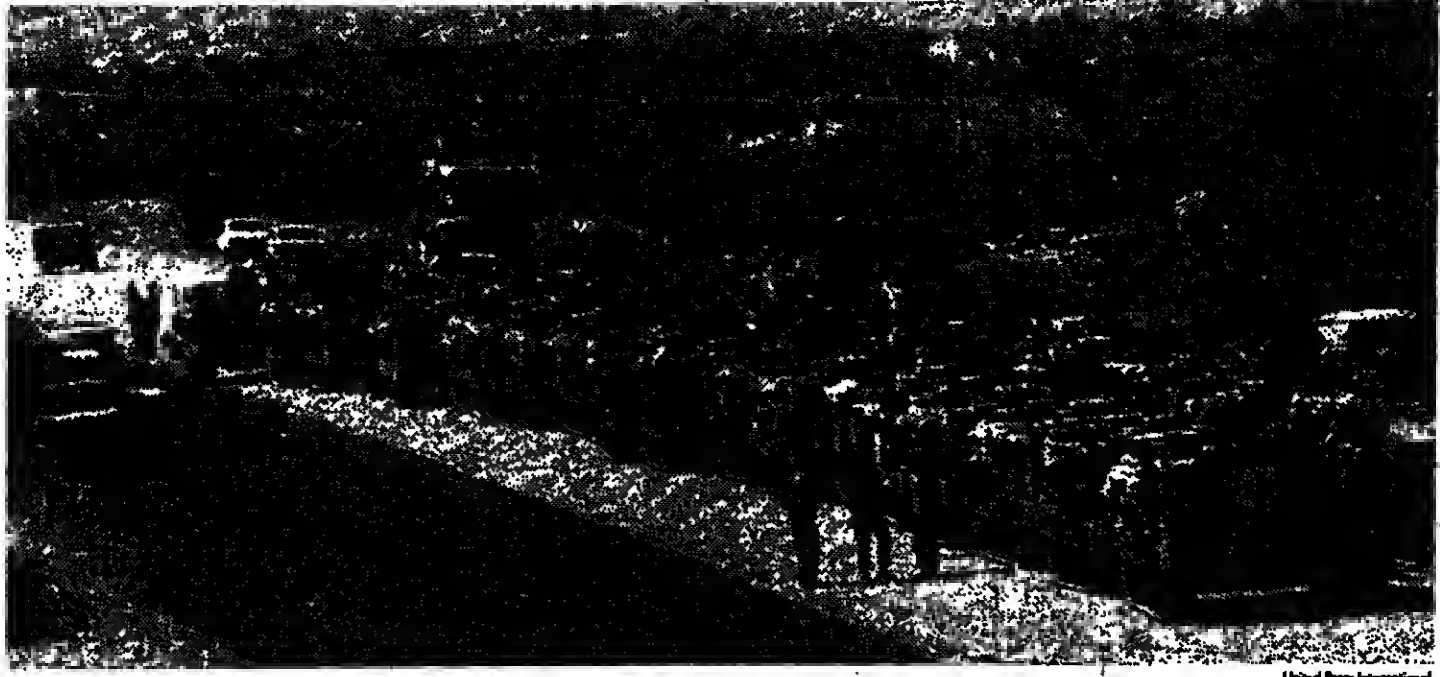
Yet, within three weeks of Washington's extension of the embargo in June, officials were declaring that Soviet versions of the turbine had been checked out on the test benches at the Nevsky Zavod complex in Leningrad and found to be "superior in performance" to the equipment made with GE technology.

The Russians have shown in the past that their command economy is capable of extraordinary achievements, and few engineers or diplomats doubt that the turbines can be built.

But reliability is another matter. Soviet experts have disclosed that the staple of the gas industry until now, domestically produced 10-megawatt units, require major overhauls every 800 hours, compared to more than 20,000 hours between overhauls for the GE units.

Speculation was stirred last month when the Kremlin announced the death "in tragic circumstances" of George A. Arendt, a deputy minister of the gas construction industry, who had direct responsibility for the development of the new turbines.

There was nothing in the announcement to link the death to the new program, but the vagueness of the phrase led to suggestions that he might have died in a testing accident.



Armored personnel carriers line up before leaving Damour, south of Beirut, to carry reservists back to Israel.

## Poll Finds Backing for Israel in U.S. Still Firm

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON — The American public's support of Israel — as distinct from some Israeli actions — remains virtually as strong now as in the months before Israel's invasion of Lebanon and bombing of Beirut, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Americans are sharply critical of the extent of the bombing, but they tend to believe the Israeli actions will result in a change for the better, not the worse, in the Middle East.

2 American Publics

At the same time, there is widespread concern that the war in Lebanon has damaged U.S. relations with the oil-producing Arab nations. There is a sharp decline in the number of people who regard Israel as a trusted ally of the United States, and an increase in those who feel that President Reagan is leaning too much in favor of Israel.

In effect, the new poll strongly suggests that many Americans are in a process of reappraising their thoughts about the relationship between the United States and Israel.

One of the poll's most striking findings, however, is the lack of attention from many Americans toward the crisis in the Middle East. There appear to be two American publics: a minority that

is following developments in Lebanon and a large majority that has little or no knowledge. Frequently their views are at sharp variance, with the better-informed group holding more pro-Israeli views.

Only 36 percent of the 913 persons interviewed in the nationwide telephone poll were able to name the two countries — Egypt and Israel — that participated in the Camp David peace talks. Among them, interest in Lebanon is fairly high, with only 18 percent saying they are not following events there closely.

But among the rest, despite more than two months of extensive media coverage, 6 in 10 said they have not followed the news in Lebanon at all closely. Only 5 percent said they have followed the events since the invasion very closely.

Key Question

The divergence in attitudes of these two publics makes interpretation of the "national mood" toward the Middle East extremely complex. For example, those who appear better informed tend to be optimistic about the agreement to remove the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon, and a majority of them favor sending the contingent of 800 Marines to help in the evacuation.

But those who are less informed are pessimistic about the success of the PLO withdrawal, and they

strongly oppose the sending of U.S. troops.

On a key question — whether the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was justified or not — the division is particularly high. By 52 percent to 38 percent, the more knowledgeable group holds that it was justified. But by 43 percent to 28 percent, with 29 percent expressing no opinion, the less informed group said the invasion was not justified. For the two groups together, the split is almost even: 41 percent saying it was not justified, 37 percent saying it was.

Overall, when asked, "Are your sympathies more with Israel or more with the Arab nations?" 52 percent of those polled chose Israel, and 18 percent chose the Arab nations, almost exactly the split found in a Washington Post-ABC News poll in March, three months before the invasion of Lebanon.

On one important matter the two groups are in agreement, with virtually no difference in views. In answer to the question, "Would you say the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has helped or hurt the United States in its dealings with the oil-producing Arab nations, or what?" 10 percent said it had helped, 63 percent said it had hurt, 11 percent said it had made no difference, and 16 percent had no opinion.

Conducted by telephone last Tuesday, the poll contained a

number of questions that were repeats of ones in the March survey, making it possible to draw comparisons on changes in sentiment. Among the highlights are these:

• Americans now take a somewhat dimmer view of Menachem Begin, Israel's prime minister. In March, 39 percent said they had favorable feelings and 22 percent said they had unfavorable feelings toward Mr. Begin. The new poll showed 33 percent favorable, 32 percent unfavorable.

• In March, Mr. Reagan was perceived as leaning more to the Arab nations than to Israel. That sentiment has been reversed, so that among those who think the president is leaning too much in one direction or the other, almost twice as many said he is favoring Israel.

• Despite Yasser Arafat's announced intention of winning over American public opinion, there is a stronger sense now than before that the PLO does not really represent the views of most Palestinians. In the March survey, 21 percent said they felt the PLO represented a majority of Palestinians and 48 percent felt it did not. In the latest poll, the 21-percent figure remained the same but the number saying the PLO did not stand for most Palestinians climbed to 60 percent.

## Vietnam Renews China Overtures

Reuters

BANGKOK — Vietnam renewed Monday its call for negotiations with China on a peace treaty, Radio Hanoi reported.

It quoted the official Communist Party daily Nhan Dan as saying, "Vietnam's sincere proposals, which were reiterated at the Indo-Chinese foreign ministers' conference in July, still stand."

The newspaper called for contacts to be arranged in preparation for a resumption of negotiations.

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## Third Group of Guerrillas Leaves

(Continued from Page 1)

men in jeeps checked the rest of the route for other bombs.

The guerrillas' departure by boat via Cyprus for Aden, capital of Southern Yemen at the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, brought to about 2,500 the number of PLO fighters evacuated from Beirut.

Portraits of Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were attached to the muzzles of the unloaded submachine guns of the departing guerrillas. They flashed the V sign and chanted, "Palestine, Palestine, we are coming" in Arabic.

Women Turned Back

At least two women dressed in fatigues were turned back at the top of the gangway, put in Lebanese Army jeeps and driven back to West Beirut.

Most of those going to Aden were members of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which heads the PLO's radical faction, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a pro-Moscow group headed by Nayef Hawatmeh. The group also included 100 Bangladeshi and Pakistani volunteers.

Some guerrillas got off the trucks with black and white headcloths hiding their faces, apparently to avoid being photographed by Israeli photographers at nearby vantage points.

As the ship set sail, the guerrillas crowded on deck, many of them standing atop the vessel's lifeboats.

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Some had Palestinian flags draped around them.

As the evacuation continued, Mr. Arafat's chief security aide, Salah Khalaf, who uses the alias Abu Iyad, vowed an "underground" war against Israel throughout the world, the PLO radio station reported.

"Our underground fighters will penetrate Israel from all directions," he said. "They will soon be reaching the West Bank and Gaza Strip and make Begin pay dearly for the Beirut bloodbath."

Two-Week Evacuation

The dispersal of 7,000 to 7,500 PLO guerrillas, 1,500 Syrian soldiers and 2,500 to 3,000 Syrian-commanded Palestinians from West Beirut to Arab countries throughout the Middle East is scheduled to take 14 days.

In Rome, an Italian Defense Ministry spokesman said part of Italy's contingent to the multinational force in Lebanon might be delayed because of an engine breakdown in one of its two troopships. The Grado, flagship of the Italian task force, was sailing at less than half speed while its sister ship Caorle was steaming ahead for Beirut, he said.

The Caorle, carrying half the 530-man contingent of infantry,

## Emirates Official Is Shot in Kuwait

Reuters

KUWAIT — A senior United Arab Emirates diplomat was shot and wounded in his office Monday by a Jordanian posing as a journalist, Kuwaiti officials said.

Mohammed Ibrahim al-Jowaid, the chargé d'affaires, was shot in the right jaw and the palms of both hands but was not in serious condition, the officials said.

Police said the attacker, who was being questioned, carried a Jordanian passport. They did not give his name or motives. The gunman posed as a journalist working for a Kuwaiti weekly, and had been interviewing Mr. Jowaid alone when he fired three shots, the officials said. He was overpowered by embassy officials and guards.

## Gemayel Is Selected to Lead Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

in weapons since the outbreak of the civil war in 1975. His militia has worked closely with Israel, but Mr. Gemayel himself has been careful not to identify publicly with Israel.

The Voice of Arab Lebanon radio station, which speaks for the predominantly Sunni Moslem Marbutoun militia in West Beirut, said it was a "day of shame."

"A military government was appointed at Israel's orders for Lebanon," it said.

Under an unwritten agreement since Lebanon won independence from France in 1939, the half-Moslem, half-Christian nation has a Maronite Christian president, a Sunni Moslem premier and a Shiite Moslem speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. There are 51 Christians and 41 Moslems in the chamber.

Because of the Moslem boycott, it took three hours of behind-the-scenes politicking to assemble a quorum of 62 members, and Mr. Gemayel fell four votes short of the two-thirds majority required on the first ballot.

After winning the simple majority allowed in subsequent voting, he was officially declared president-elect by Speaker Kamel Assad.

Lebanese elections are traditionally marked by violence, and before this one began a rocket exploded about 100 yards (91 meters) from the military academy. There were no injuries in the attack, which took place about two hours before the session, and no indication of who had fired the rocket.

[Shortly after the election, the West Beirut homes of two members of parliament, Fuad Lahoud, a Maronite Christian, and Oussama Dana, a Moslem, were blasted by anti-tank rockets, witnesses told Reuters. It was not immediately known who was responsible or whether there were any casualties.]

## U.S.-Born Priest Is Made a Bishop in Greek Church

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Rev. Athanasios Anastasi became the 15th bishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America on Sunday at a ceremony at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

The Chicago-born priest, pastor of St. Nicholas Church in Flushing, in the New York borough of Queens, was known as Bishop Athanasios. He is one of three bishops consecrated recently as auxiliaries to Archbishop Iakovos, primate of the archdiocese.

Bishop Athanasios, 40, swore his allegiance to the patriarch before a congregation of about 900 people, among them Gov. Hugh L. Carey of New York and his wife, Evangeline Goulet-Carey.

With the ordination of Bishop Athanasios, four of the 15 bishops of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese are American-born, reflecting the fact that the church in the United States has a growing number of second- and third-generation immigrants. The Greek Orthodox Church has more than 3 million members in the United States.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### New Peace Initiative Is Seen for Gulf

NIAMEY, Niger — The secretary-general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, said Monday he had discussed with Iraq and Iran the possibility of a new initiative aimed at ending their 23-month-old war.

He said he met separately Sunday with delegates from the two countries just before the conference's annual meeting of foreign ministers opened here. A date for the initiative to start may be set soon, he said.

The Iranian delegation walked out of the opening meeting Sunday when Foreign Minister Sadouk Hammadi of Iraq rose to speak, but returned after he had finished. Each side blamed the other for starting the war. The organization's newly elected president, Daouda Diallo, foreign minister of Niger, put a temporary halt to the dispute by postponing Iraq's response to the Iranian statement.

Officials from 40 delegations were to go into committee sessions Monday to discuss the Gulf war, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the Lebanon crisis.

### Ghotbzadeh Verdict Weighed in Iran

LONDON — A military court in Iran has adjourned to consider its verdict on former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who faces a possible death sentence on charges of leading a plot to overthrow Iran's fundamentalist Islamic government, the Iranian news agency reported Monday.

According to IRNA, Mohammed Rey Shahr, a clergyman serving as the investigating judge, said Sunday that evidence showed that Mr. Ghotbzadeh and his associates planned to kill the revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 47, a former aide of the ayatollah, told the court he plotted with a monarchist group to topple the regime, the agency said. He also admitted spending \$40 million to carry out the plot with the help of military officers, it added.

Sources said Mr. Ghotbzadeh had helped the court track down others involved in the alleged plot. Last week, they said 70 officers had been executed for their part in the purported conspiracy.

### U.S. Court Sentences Spy to 15 Years

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Otto Anilla Gilbert, convicted as a spy, was sentenced to 15 years in prison Monday for trying to buy U.S. military secrets.

Mr. Gilbert, 50, pleaded guilty July 1 to one count of conspiring to receive and transmit classified military documents. In exchange for his plea, three other counts of espionage were dismissed. He had been scheduled to go to trial July 6. U.S. District Judge Dudley Bowen sentenced Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert, a native Hungarian who immigrated to the United States in 1957 and became a naturalized citizen in 1964, was arrested April 17 in downtown Augusta by the FBI after he paid \$4,000 to an Army warrant officer from Fort Gordon for classified documents. The warrant officer was cooperating with the government.

### Macao Policeman Arrested in China

MACAO — Chinese border guards arrested a Macao policeman who crossed into China on Monday in pursuit of an illegal immigrant.

The policeman was on border patrol when he saw a group of Chinese trying to enter Macao, authorities said. While other border patrolmen detained the group, the policeman chased one person who fled back across the border. The policeman was not approached by Chinese guards until he fired what were apparently warning shots. The guards arrested him and the immigrant.

It was the first time in 30 years that a policeman from Macao was detained on Chinese territory. Macao authorities said they were trying to get the policeman released.

### Woman Joins in Salyut Experiments

MOSCOW — Svetlana Savitskaya and her four male colleagues were reportedly "feeling well" in a good mood Monday as they began their third day of experiments aboard the Salyut-7 space station.

Their program included a study of the Earth's atmosphere, monitoring of radiation from within and outside the galaxy, and space navigation drills. Tass said. They were also conducting medical and biological tests on Miss Savitskaya, 34, to determine how well women adapt to space.

Miss Savitskaya was launched into orbit Thursday with Leonid Popov, the flight commander, and Alexander Serebrov, the flight engineer. On Friday, they docked their Soyuz T-7 space capsule with Salyut-7, joining Col. Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, who have been aboard the space station since May 14.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Poles Protest 'Slander' On Western Broadcasts

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Angered by recent protests and apparently fearing more, Poland's martial law authorities said Monday that they had demanded a halt to Western radio "slander" and warned supporters of the suspended Solidarity trade union that any new demonstrations would receive a "firm" response.

The Foreign Ministry summoned the heads of four Western embassies to protest "propaganda subversion against Poland," the official PAP press agency reported. It did not say when the meetings took place or who was involved.

However, officials of the U.S. Embassy said the deputy chief of mission had been called to the Foreign Ministry to receive the protest letter Friday, and British sources also said their charge d'affaires had been summoned.

Officials of the French and West German Embassies, the other two countries named by PAP, could not be reached for comment.

"Hot and Hearty"

"We've been getting it hot and heavy since last Dec. 13," the date martial law was imposed, a U.S. Embassy official said, in an apparent effort to downplay the diplomatic protests.

The state-run media has grown increasingly harsh in its attacks on foreign radio broadcasts that are heard here in Polish.

The diplomatic protests appear

## Swiss Trace and Block Millions in Calvi Funds

United Press International

LUGANO, Switzerland — Swiss authorities have traced and blocked millions of dollars transferred to Switzerland by Roberto Calvi, the Banco Ambrosiano president who committed suicide in London, justice officials said Monday.

About \$1.2 billion is unaccounted for in the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, which was put into forced liquidation on Aug. 7.

Swiss officials confirmed reports that various accounts have been discovered and blocked in the Italian-speaking Swiss canton of Ticino.

Aide Held in Lugano

Officials said the money had been transferred to Swiss banks by Geneva and Zurich, from U.S. branches of Banco Ambrosiano.

The transfers allegedly were handled for Mr. Calvi by his personal aide, Flavio Carboni, who was arrested July 30 in Lugano on the basis of an Interpol warrant issued by Italian police, the Swiss sources said.



# In U.S. Senate, Republicans' 'New Right' Gives Way to Pragmatic 'Old Center'

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A year and a half ago, when "New Right" Republicans packed the Senate's back benches and men such as Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, and Jesse Helms of North Carolina took over important committee chairmanships, the Senate looked as though it was changing into a kind of superconservative.

But things have not turned out that way.

"When you're trying to change the status quo and the status quo is entrenched, it's difficult," said Sen. John P. East, Republican of North Carolina, one of the New Right freshmen and a Helms protégé. "I don't think anyone had any illusions that it would be easy."

"They were preoccupied with

purifying the doctrine," said Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, a Republican moderate.

As the 97th Congress opens and, it is not the New Right of the Republican Party but rather its "Old Center," guided more by pragmatism than ideology, that calls the shots in the Senate.

Moderate conservatives such as Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Finance Committee chairman, and Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Budget Committee chairman, are the dominant Republican forces.

Working in cooperation with the administration, if not always in lockstep, they have swept almost everything else aside to consider President Reagan's economic program. And they have succeeded in large part, sometimes to the extent of forcing the administration to

temper some of its more adventurous economic initiatives.

This had the effect, intended or not, of pushing such New Right issues as abortion and school prayer off to the side, where some of their post-election momentum of 1980 seems to have been lost.

Strong anti-busing legislation was passed by the Senate but only after a 10-month struggle that took its toll in members' patience, and the measure has virtually sunk out of sight in the House.

Abortion and prayer are now before the Senate, but they are mired in a parliamentary quagmire.

The administration's proposal for tuition tax credits for children in private schools, pushed by many conservatives, is in trouble. Capital punishment is unlikely to be taken up before year's end. Some of the right's more novel ideas, like deny-

ing crime-victim aid to rape victims who have abortions as a result, have been quietly sidelined.

A look back at the post-1980 committee records of Sens. Thurmond, Hatch and Helms is instructive.

Sen. Thurmond may control the Judiciary Committee, but the major legislation from his committee that has passed Congress was an extension of the Voting Rights Act, strengthened even beyond its existing provisions.

Although Sen. Hatch is chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, the balance of power on many issues rests with more liberal Republicans, Sens. Lowell C. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut and Robert T. Stafford of Vermont, who tend to vote with the Democrats in budget showdowns over spending for education and other domestic programs.

Sen. Helms heads the Agriculture Committee, where he was in a commanding position to attack food stamps. But Sen. Dole, as chairman of the nutrition subcommittee, was able to limit cuts in food-stamp funding to far less than Sen. Helms wanted.

All three committee chairmen, principally Sen. Hatch, played a role in Senate passage of the constitutional amendment on balanced budgets, another pet project of the conservatives. But, as an election-year antidote to the political poison of high deficits, it had support stretching far beyond the right. And the amendment faces seemingly insurmountable problems in the House.

Perhaps even more illustrative of where real power in the Senate rests was the scene on the Senate floor late Thursday. In the Senate of 18 months ago,

voicing against abortion would have seemed a far safer bet than voting to increase taxes. Yet Sen. Helms, who had to wait a year and a half to get his anti-abortion crusade onto the Senate floor, was fighting a filibuster against the measure for the fourth day when he had to stand aside for passage of the tax increase bill largely drafted by Sen. Dole. Sen. Helms voted against the tax bill and now faces resumption of the filibuster when Congress comes back to town next month.

By his tactics, including backing out of an agreement to limit debate on the anti-abortion measure, Sen. Helms has angered some of his colleagues to the point that they say personal frustrations could influence crucial votes on the issue.

But Sen. Helms has always had more strength outside the Senate than in it. He said Friday that the grass-roots conservative lobby had marshaled its forces to lobby senators on abortion during the two-and-a-half-week recess.

Financial Backing  
Sen. Helms' clout outside the Senate is bolstered by his National Congressional Club, which was recently reported to have spent \$8.7 million in the last 18 months, more than any of the other big political-action committees.

The problem is that the New Right has inadvertently activated other grass-roots forces, including lawyers and judges who are opposed to the way Sen. Helms would curtail pro-busing, pro-abortion and anti-prayer efforts: by limiting the courts' jurisdiction over these issues.

As one example of reaction to the New Right, membership in the

American Civil Liberties Union, now about 275,000, has grown by about 75,000 since 1980, more than at any other time.

There are other explanations for why the New Right did not live up to its advance billing.

Causes vs. Craftsmanship  
One, cited by Sen. Hatfield, was that its power was overblown from the start. "It was largely an image that had been falsely created," he said.

A more frequently mentioned explanation is that senators like Sen. Helms have built a career upon causes, not experience in legislative craftsmanship.

Moreover, some say, their ideological intensity makes compromise difficult and tends to lead to schisms, as happened when anti-abortion forces split over what specific legislation to support.

In contrast, the Bakers and Doles of the Senate are experienced and adept at compromise. The Republican centrists were also senior on the key fiscal committees, including Finance, Budget and Appropriations, when the Republicans took power early in 1981.

But Sen. East and others maintain that the New Right has made progress, nonetheless. "What we have now is a legislative climate in which these issues can be considered," he said last week.

## U.S. Considered Plan To Lend France A-Arms Before Dien Bien Phu

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — A National Security Council group considered lending atomic weapons to France to use in its war in Vietnam in 1954, years before U.S. troops entered the conflict, State Department documents show.

It was one of several atomic options discussed at the highest level of the U.S. government long before the United States made major troop commitments to the conflict in the early 1960s, according to the documents.

President Eisenhower, wary of the perception that the United States would "replace French colonialism with American colonialism," rejected any U.S. involvement in the conflict at that time, saying he would first have to put the idea of a "D-day invasion" to Congress and the allies.

There was no evidence that Eisenhower was presented with any proposal for the use of atomic weapons in Vietnam.

An aide to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles dismissed the suggestion, by Adm. Arthur Radford, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that the French use the weapons, the records show.

The developments are chronicled in previously unpublished memoranda included in "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1952-54, Volume XIII." The documents were released Sunday.

One of the options, advocated by Adm. Radford, was to use three atomic weapons to aid the French forces, which eventually lost its war in Vietnam to the forces of Ho Chi Minh.

Adm. Radford proposed aid to the French "to assist in the defense of Dien Bien Phu," where the French later suffered major defeat. In a memo, he said other members of the joint chiefs "unanimously recommended against such an offer" of aid. But the admiral had another idea for helping the French.

On April 7, 1954, he sent an assistant, Capt. George Anderson, to see an aide of Secretary Dulles, Douglas MacArthur 2d.

Later the same day, Mr. MacArthur wrote Mr. Dulles: "The 'advance study group' in the Pentagon has been making an estimate of whether atomic weapons could be used to clean up the Vietnam in the Dien Bien Phu area. It has reached the conclusion that three tactical A-weapons properly employed, could be sufficient to smash the Vietnamese effort there."

Mr. MacArthur wrote that his "frank guess" was that the French government would reject such an offer. And he said that if it became known the United States was considering using the atomic bomb, there would be a "great hue and cry." But the idea was not dead.

The National Security Council's planning board also considered the idea of the use of "new weapons" on April 30, 1954, notes from the meeting show.

The notes contained the questions: "Would one 'new weapon' dropped on Vietnamese troop concentrations in reserve be decisive.... Could French airman make a proper drop? Would the French government dare take step?"

## Kidnapping of Abortion Doctor Shocks an Illinois Town

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.  
New York Times Staff Writer

GRANITE CITY, Ill. — In a town that has made news for the most part because of its dependence on the declining steel industry, the widely reported kidnapping of the director of a local abortion clinic and his wife has come as something of a shock.

In this economically depressed city of 34,000, values are conservative, people are outspoken, but law and order are revered.

"People here are quick to say what is on their minds about things they don't like, but most don't go for breaking the law," Roland Boykins said as he filled his car tank at a downtown service station.

"While the majority of people don't condone the abortion clinic, they tolerate it," Mayor Paul Schuler said in discussing the abduction of the center's operator, Dr. Hector Zevallos, 53, and his wife, Rosalie Jean, 45. "People were very shocked at his disappearance."

The Zevalloses were released unharmed a short distance from their home Friday morning, a week after they were said to have been kidnapped by a radical anti-abortion group calling itself the Army of God.

A letter from the group, found by the authorities, demanded that President Reagan denounce abortion as a condition of the couple's release, but it mentioned no cash ransom. Neither the FBI nor the Zevalloses would give details of the couple's week in captivity.

The center that Dr. Zevallos directs, the Hope Clinic for Women Ltd., has been the object of a dozen protests over the last three years. Some of the demonstrations were so disorderly that protesters were arrested.



Hector and Rosalie Jean Zevallos outside their Illinois home after their release by kidnappers.

Despite the opposition to the clinic, the kidnapping shocked the sensibilities of this town, Mayor Schuler and others said. "Hector has been here 15 to 20 years and is well-liked and respected," said the mayor, who is a pharmacist. "He

has delivered a lot of babies in Granite City."

Also disturbed by the kidnapping were Norman and Raymond Ruf, who live in a weathered neighborhood about two blocks

from the clinic. Dr. Zevallos is Mrs. Ruf's gynecologist.

"I have no feeling about abortion one way or the other," said Mr. Ruf, a railroad switchman who has lived in the neighborhood for 21 years. "Taking sides on

whether you should or shouldn't have abortions is one thing, but I don't buy this kidnapping at all. Nobody likes that sort of thing around here."

He added, "This is a poor neighborhood, and a lot of the people in it use the clinic because of the federal aid available there."

Granite City, a quiet town about 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of St. Louis, keeps to itself. Yet the city has been the focus of articles over the last two years detailing the effects of the decline in the economy because of its dependence on steel.

At the turn of the century, Granite City had 13 major industries employing about 15,000 people, according to Alan Richardson, executive director of the Chamber of Commerce. Today there are three major employers employing about 7,000 people — when times are good. These businesses are operating at about half of capacity, Mr. Richardson said.

Uta Landry, executive director of the National Abortion Federation in Washington, said the Zevallos kidnapping had stirred a lot of panic among abortion clinics and that "they are all wondering who will be next." She said her agency had sent telegrams to its 240 members urging them to prepare for an increase in anti-abortion activities in the coming months.

She said personnel at some clinics had discussed the possibility of using guards and guns to protect themselves and that a clinic in Indiana had installed bulletproof glass.

U.K. Energy Use Off 3.5%  
The Associated Press

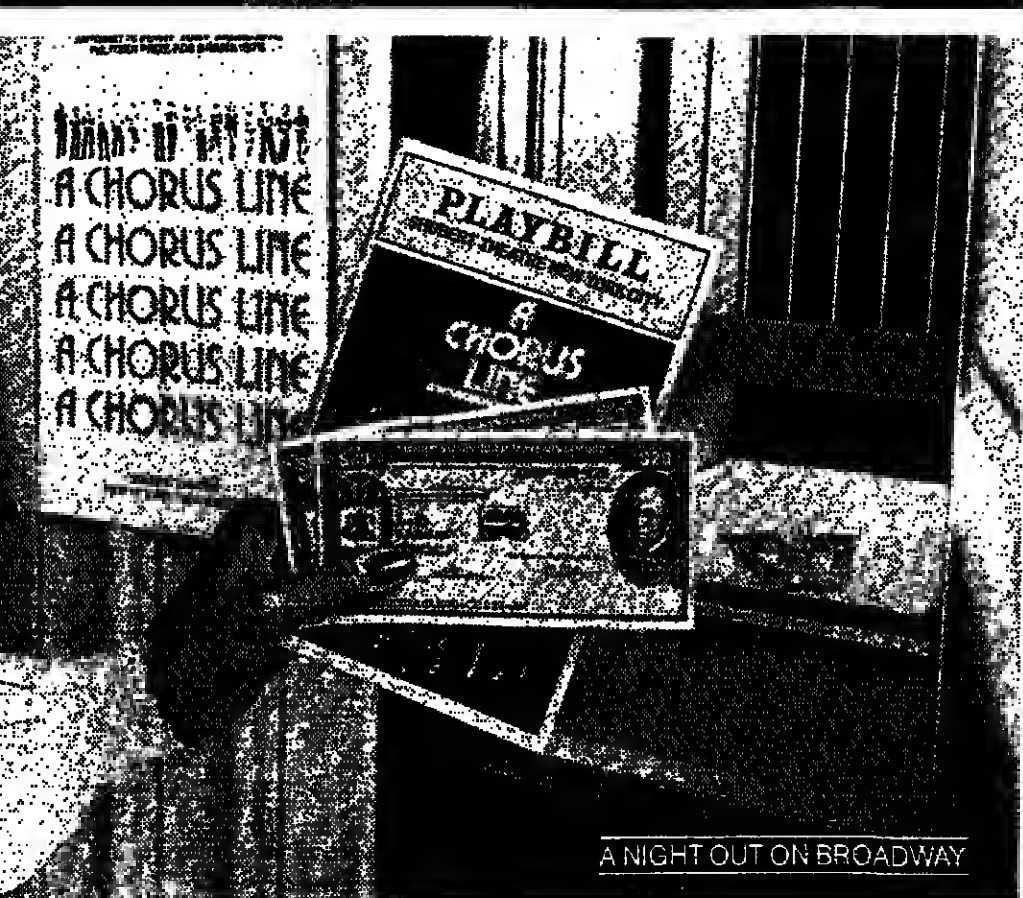
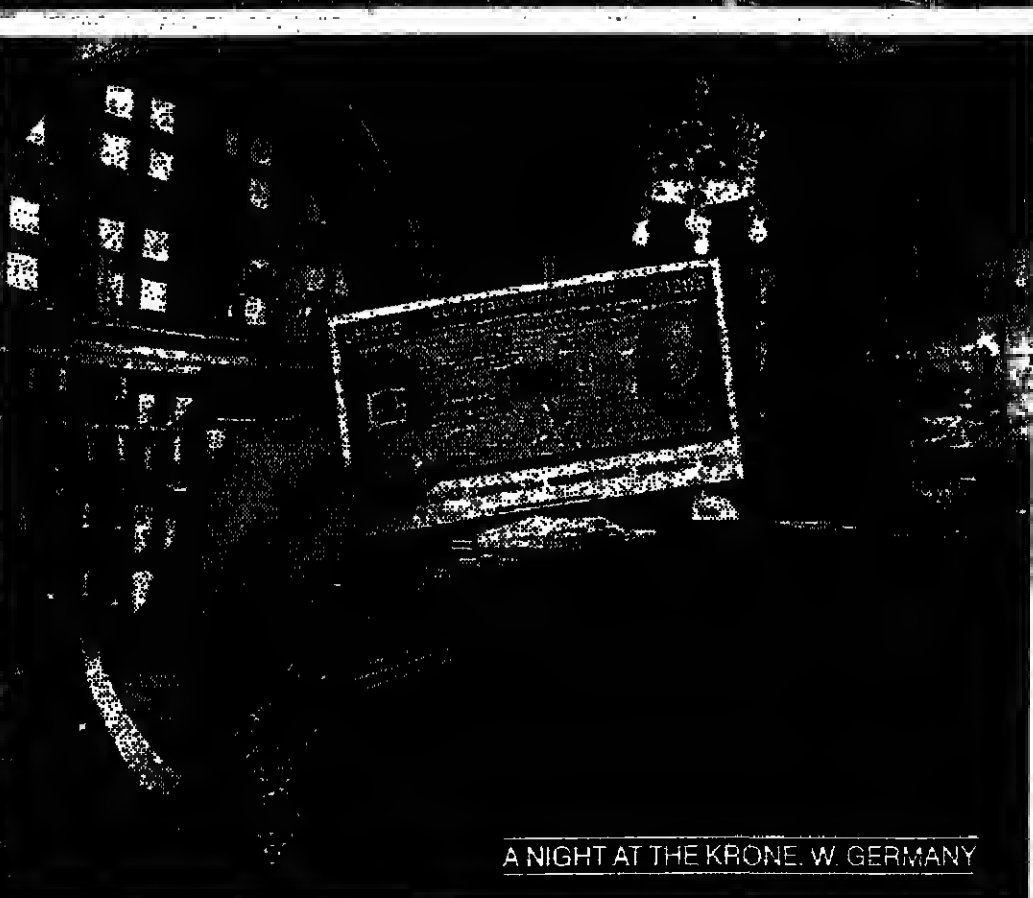
LONDON — Energy consumption in Britain fell 3.5 percent last year from the year before, the Department of Energy said Monday.

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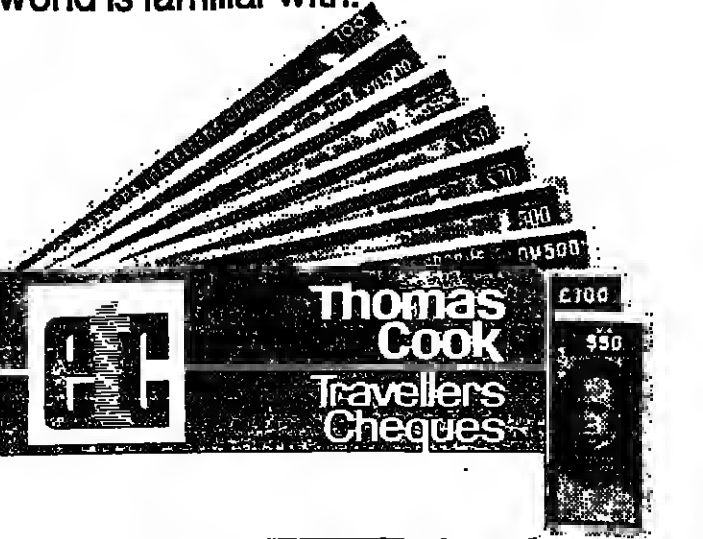
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# In Soviet Union, Sex Education Courses Focus on Health and 'Maidenly Honor'

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With a cynicism that might be familiar to Americans who grew up in the 1950s, Soviet high schools have begun their first large-scale experiment in sex education, a topic that was once taboo and that still raises the hackles of many parents and bureaucrats.

Since last fall, 15 schools in Moscow and smaller numbers of schools in cities elsewhere in the country have been offering classes to students of both sexes in the eighth, ninth and 10th grades, mostly 14- to 16-year-olds.

Initial reports on the experiment appearing in the Soviet press suggest the pioneers must still tread warily for fear of reviving allegations that their efforts endanger the morality of Soviet youth.

A recent report in the weekly Nedelya gave some of the moralistic flavor of the undertaking.

The writer, Yelena Serebrennikova, said in one of the classes for eighth-grade girls at School No. 146 in Moscow's Frunze borough, which has led the way in the capital by opening seven of its schools to the new classes.

The account quoted approvingly from the

opening stricture of the instructor, a woman doctor from a local clinic.

"You girls are future wives, but unfortunately you know very little about your bodies," said the doctor, A. Yakushina. "So I want to talk about how one should treat one's health and how to protect it. And about maidenly honor: If you lose it, you'll be in a lot of trouble!"

It has taken educational innovators, psychologists and sociologists 20 years of lobbying and writing scholarly articles to win approval for what, in a nation of 80 million school-goers, is still a very restricted program.

Formal strictures against "bourgeois licentiousness" remain in force, and it is the projection of these official attitudes into the educational sphere that has complicated the efforts of reformers to get sex classes onto the curriculum.

The concessions that allowed the experimental program to proceed were only made when a mounting body of data published in demographic and sociological academic journals showed that the country was experiencing a

disturbingly high incidence of divorce, venereal disease and teen-age pregnancies.

Nearly one-third of all marriages in the Soviet Union end in divorce. Although a study in Leningrad five years ago rates drunkenness among husbands almost on a par with infidelity as a cause of marital breakdown, more recent surveys have suggested that sexual dissatisfaction is a factor in as many as two-thirds of all cases.

Success in Estonia

The fact that one-third of all divorces occur within a year of the wedding has been taken as further evidence of the need for formal sex guidance for adolescents.

Those pressing for sex classes had their first success in the republic of Estonia, which has had such classes in all its general schools for 15 years, and later in the neighboring Baltic republics of Latvia and Lithuania.

After years of discussion, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences drew up a pilot program and tested it in a handful of Moscow schools, but the lack of properly trained teachers led to some early setbacks.

One example was quoted in a 1979 article in

Komsomolskaya Pravda, the newspaper of the Young Communist League, which described what happened when a biology teacher in Kaliningrad was entrusted with sex instruction.

"She read the appropriate literature and prepared a lecture that seemed to her to lie within the reach of her children's understanding," the newspaper said. "But no sooner had the poor teacher begun to speak than she was deluged with the most inconceivable, fantastic and absurd questions, based on barnyard anecdotes and idle conjecture. The teacher's face flooded with color, and she bolted from the classroom. On that note, the sad experiment came to its end."

Batteries of Statistics

In recent articles on the broader experiment under way in Moscow, academic proponents have felt the need to hammer home the case for the classes with batteries of statistics on the incidence of premarital sex, accompanied by gloomy prognostications of the effect on the country if the trend is allowed to go unchecked.

Dr. I.S. Kon, an ethnographer at an Academy of Sciences institute in Leningrad, wrote in

a recent issue of Sotsiologicheskoye Issledovaniye, a sociological journal, that "to a substantial degree young people today separate sexual involvement from the intent to marry."

Dr. Kon cited data that the number of children conceived before marriage was rising sharply — 23 percent in 1968, 28 percent in 1973 and 38 percent in 1978.

Nonetheless, he said, there was still a tendency to treat the subject of sexual relations "with what Engels called 'false petit bourgeois modesty.'"

There were parents and teachers who opposed sex education in schools on the ground that biology courses provided all that was necessary and that "our ancestors got along fine without that knowledge."

Retorted Dr. Kon: "They got along fine without electricity, airplanes and television, too, but we neither can nor wish to do without them."

In fact, he argued, contemporary Soviet children may be worse off when it comes to learning about sex than their grandparents' generation.

"Although peasant children didn't use to receive any scientific sex education," he said,

"they were less naive than today's schoolchildren: adult life went on right in front of them, and besides, all peoples had rituals that served the function of sex education."

"Nowadays, what substitute is there for this folk learning? Parents shun the subject and popular literature is published in such limited editions that it doesn't come close to meeting the demand."

In a country where women have an average of eight abortions during child-bearing years and where pregnancies can be ended on demand at a cost of less than \$10 the girls in the Moscow schools have been told that interrupting a pregnancy is harmful to their health.

Heavy emphasis has been put on the loss of honor involved in premarital sex, and, in one case chronicled by Nedelya, ninth-grade girls were invited to criticize a hypothetical 30-year-old bachelor who celebrates his freedom "to invite any girl out to a movie, to dinner — no obligations, no worries."

"The teacher," Nedelya said, "directed the conversation to the problem of loneliness, moral purity and the supreme joy of becoming a father."

## Successor to Swaziland's Monarch Will Be Drawn From Huge Family

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — The

death of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland

precipitates a succession crisis in the small country, which is situated between white-ruled South Africa and the black state of Mozambique.

The king, King Sobhuza II, died Sunday at the age of 83 after 61 years of rule. He was the world's longest-reigning monarch.

Traditionally in Swaziland, a successor is not chosen until after a king's death, so that he cannot become a rival during the monarch's lifetime. The choice of a new king among family members is wide. King Sobhuza had more than 100 wives, more than 500 children and untold numbers of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. It is said that more than 20 percent of the citizens of the country of 550,000 bear the ruling family's name.

King Sobhuza, called the Lion of Swaziland, among other appellations, generally kept on good terms with both the segregationist government of South Africa to his west and the revolutionary government of President Samora Machel of Mozambique to the east.

Increasing Pressure

But Swaziland has come under increasing pressure because of the tension between its more powerful neighbors. Black nationalist guerrillas based in Mozambique and fighting against South Africa have used Swaziland as a path into the white-ruled country, and blacks fleeing from South Africa have immigrated. At the same time, white South Africans have come in droves to gamble at the casino in Mbabane, Swaziland's capital.

South Africa has been preparing to cede territory to Swaziland that King Sobhuza contended historically belonged to the kingdom. An estimated 700,000 Swazis — more than live in Swaziland itself — make their homes in South Africa, and the gain of the territories

being discussed would give landlocked Swaziland access to the sea. The move is opposed by Zulu leaders in South Africa, who have warned that it could lead to tribal clashes.

King Sobhuza blended 500-year-old traditions and up-to-date pragmatism into an African economic and political success story. He was an absolute ruler who was equally at ease in a Western tuxedo or walking barefoot among his people in tribal attire.

The king administered his country closely and often put his sons and other relatives in important posts. He was respected by the people as their hereditary and even divine ruler. What little opposition he had arose in the 1970s among foreign-educated university graduates with an eye on positions he gave to his kin.

Independence in 1969

Swaziland became independent from Britain in 1969. Four years later the king turned to absolute rule, abolishing the Westminster-style constitution bequeathed to him by the British and denounced by him as "un-Swazi." The change came after a general election brought a few opposition members into the national legislature to sit alongside the members of his Royalist Party, who previously had held all the seats, some of them by appointment.

Swaziland is rich in mineral resources, and King Sobhuza actively supported foreign investment and management, much of it remaining in the hands of a small minority of white residents. His hope was that such economic development would benefit his own people, most of whom were living in rural poverty. To a large extent, through exports and the development of its resources, this hope has paid off.

The king, a slender man who lived simply, preferred life at the royal kraal, or village, outside the capital, where he often wore a leopard-skin kintlo. He led the Swazis' many tribal festivities and rituals and was popularly and variously referred to as the Great Mountain, the Bull, the Son of the She-Elephant, and the Inexplicable.



King Sobhuza II of Swaziland in one of his many uniforms.

## Ulla Jacobsson, 53, Swedish Actress In Films of 1950s and '60s, Is Dead

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Ulla Jacobsson, 53, a Swedish movie actress who starred in "One Summer of Happiness" in 1952 and Ingmar Bergman's "Smiles of a Summer Night" in 1955, died Friday, reportedly of bone cancer.

In 1956, she appeared in the French production of "Crime and Punishment." In 1962, she co-starred with Glenn Ford in "Love Is a Ball," and a year later she had the leading female role in "Zulu," also starring Michael Caine and Jack Hawkins.

Leslie H. Warner

NEW YORK (NYT) — Leslie

H. Warner, 71, who was president of the General Telephone and Electronics Corp. in the 1960s and its chairman in the 1970s until he retired in 1976, died Thursday in Stamford, Conn.

Frank C. Wright Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Frank C. Wright Jr., 78, an inventor and painter, died Tuesday of cancer. In 1946, Mr. Wright joined the European Recovery Program, in which he developed a method of building houses for refugees in 24 hours. In the early 1950s, he was public relations director for Radio Free Europe.

## Mozambican Insurgents Seeking Weapons Aid in the West

Reuters

LISBON — Representatives of a Mozambican rebel group plan a European mission designed to drum up support from Western governments for their attempt to overthrow the government of President Samora Machel.

The mission had planned to leave Lisbon on Monday. But a spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement said that the departure was delayed "due to organizational reasons." He added, however, that it would leave on Tuesday.

According to the mission's leader, the rebel group will be asking for increased arms supplies from friendly Western nations. The group's Lisbon spokesman, Evo Fernandez, said the mission would visit France and West Germany but that there were still doubts about a planned stop in Britain. He did not reveal its first destination.

Manuel Guindon Mahluza, a member of the movement's 12-member executive council, said earlier in the day that the group also hoped to dispel the National Resistance Movement's image as a band of guerrillas used by South Africa to put pressure on its Marxist black neighbor.

12,000 Men

According to Mr. Mahluza, who said he had come to Lisbon "from the battlefield," the guerrilla movement controls four of Mozambique's 10 provinces but for military reasons does not attempt to hold several towns within those areas.

He put its fighting strength at "12,000 very well-armed men, even though some of them do not have boots or uniforms."

The most damaging accusation leveled by the Mozambique government against the guerrilla movement is that it gets its arms, money, training and supplies from South Africa.

Denying this, Mr. Mahluza said the guerrillas got their arms from the West, but he refused to indicate through which countries they reached the National Resistance Movement.

He said he hated apartheid and hoped that if the movement came to power in Mozambique it would be able to influence change in South Africa.

Asked what kind of relationship the National Resistance Movement would have with the white-ruled republic, Mr. Mahluza said he hoped for improved trade, "mainly because it is cheaper to import from one's neighbor."

President Machel, who took power when Mozambique received its independence from Portugal in 1975, has also maintained economic links with South Africa. But he has aligned himself closely with the Soviet bloc and has turned his country into a haven for South Africa's banned African National Congress. South Africa would clearly stand to gain from a National Resistance Movement victory.

"We prefer not to have clashes with our neighbors," Mr. Mahluza said. "If the ANC was allowed to operate as a political party in South Africa, maybe we would allow it to open a political bureau, but we would never tolerate it as a guerrilla movement."

Guerrilla attacks have played havoc with the Mozambique transport system, causing problems for Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, some of which have access to the sea, and jeopardizing efforts by the region's black nations to lessen economic dependence on South Africa.

Mr. Mahluza admitted that Mozambique's black neighbors were unwilling to support the movement, but he said the guerrillas had no alternative but to attack key economic targets.

"Our aim is to deprive Machel's regime of the revenue earned from carrying international traffic," he said. "We are sorry that this hurts our neighbors, but there is no other way."

Trial for Saboteurs

The Associated Press reported from Pretoria that a Mozambique allegedly trained as a saboteur in Angola and Mozambique appeared in the Pretoria Supreme Court Monday on two charges of murder and three of terrorism.

Rodrigo Hoffmann Chamusca, 32, was remanded in custody for trial Tuesday. He is alleged to have been part of a group of saboteurs who attacked the state-owned Electricity Supply Commission plant at Witbank Oct. 23, and to have murdered two whites at a nearby village the same day.

## A. Bloomingdale Is Dead at 66; Was Diners' Club Chief

The Associated Press

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Alfred Bloomingdale, 66, a millionaire businessman and close friend of President Reagan who was the target of a 29-year-old woman's "palimony" lawsuit, died Friday of cancer, his office said Monday.

Mr. Bloomingdale and his wife, Betsy, often visited the Reagans at the White House and entertained them at their California home.

Mr. Bloomingdale, a member of Mr. Reagan's "kitchen cabinet" of advisers, was an heir to the Bloomingdale department store fortune but made his own millions as an executive of Diners' Club, and other businesses. He was president of Diners' Club from 1955 to 1970 and chairman from 1964 to 1970.

Last month, Mr. Bloomingdale and his wife were sued for \$5 million each by a woman who claimed that she had been promised lifetime support by Mr. Bloomingdale during a 12-year love affair.

In the lawsuit, Vicki Morgan, 29, said she had been Mr. Bloomingdale's companion since she was 17. Although she never had a live-in relationship with the businessman, she said, he was a "second father" to her son by another man. She said she had given up other job opportunities to serve as a "traveling companion, confidante and business partner."

## U.S. Sees Threat of Intervention by Cuba

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Cuba's increasingly close military ties with the Soviet Union represent a considerable threat to U.S. security interests in the Western Hemisphere, a new State Department report says.

According to the five-page study, Cuba's military modernization program and its combat experience in Africa have enabled Havana to acquire a "substantial regional intervention capability."

The report, entitled "Cuban Armed Forces and the Soviet Military Presence," says Cuba has increased its airborne-trained forces to a level of 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers and has improved its airlift and sealt capacity.

"Although modest by Western standards, this capability is impressive in the Central American and Caribbean context," the study says. "It would be employed most effectively in aiding a regional ally against an external invasion or in suppressing internal conflict."

The report says that Cuban military ties with the Soviet Union, Moscow's military presence in Cuba, a large Soviet intelligence-collection facility and periodic Soviet air and naval visits "pose no considerable military threats" to U.S. security interests in the region.

"Because of Cuba's proximity to vital sea lanes, the Soviets or Cubans in wartime could attempt to interrupt the movement of troops, supplies and raw materials in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea and could strike key facilities in the area," the report says.

It says Cuban forces sent to Angola in 1975 were crucial in enabling Marxist forces to achieve victory there and could play the same role in Central America.

"A battle-tested Cuban force interjected quickly into a combat situation in Central America could prove to be decisive," it says.

Discussing the role of the estimated 4,600 Soviet ground forces and military advisers in Cuba, the report speculates that the Russians are there primarily to provide a "small symbolic commitment" to the regime.

Other probable duties include providing security for Soviet personnel and key Soviet facilities, particularly the intelligence-collection facility.

The Soviet brigade, the report says, "almost certainly would not have a role as an intervention force," although it is capable of tactical defense and offensive operations in Cuba.

## U.S. Senate Panel Delays a Decision On Creating a Cuba-Oriented Radio

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has deferred action on legislation to create a government radio station whose broadcasts would be beamed at Cuba.

The deferral Friday came as Sen. Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, used a parliamentary maneuver to block a vote on the proposed creation of Radio Marti, a station that would tell Cubans about what the United States sees as the failings of the Cuban government.

The House of Representatives approved the bill this month by almost a 2-to-1 margin, and the measure is expected to win Senate approval if it is sent to the floor in time for action before the October recess.

Sen. Zorinsky said he was forced to seek the deferral because of continuing opposition to the bill from owners of commercial stations in Nebraska. The broadcasters fear that Radio Marti would provoke retaliatory broadcasting by Cuba that could interfere with radios in the United States.

## 2 Killed in Swiss Jet Crash

United Press International

SION, Switzerland — A Swiss Air Force jet fighter crashed Monday into a mountain pasture, killing two persons on the ground. Police said the pilot ejected safely when the engine of his Hunter fighter failed shortly after takeoff.

## Guerrillas in Peru Kill 6 Civil Guards In Attack in Andes

United Press International

LIMA — More than 200 guerrillas armed with submachine guns attacked a police station Sunday in the central Andean state of Ayacucho, killing six civil guards, the authorities said. Thirty guerrillas were reported killed.

It was considered the largest attack by suspected leftist guerrillas since President Fernando Belaunde Terry took office two years ago.

Police said the guerrillas assaulted the station at Vilcasbamba, a town about 250 miles (400 kilometers) southeast of Lima. Officers fought with the guerrillas for nearly an hour early Sunday before the attackers fled, the authorities said.

Earlier, Mr. Belaunde labeled as traitors suspected leftists who blew up five electrical towers.

Two provinces in the Ayacucho area have been under a state of emergency for a month because of a recent escalation of guerrilla activity that has left 15 people dead since early July.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

# Honoring Count Basie, Jazz's Great Catalyst

By Robert Palmer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William (Count) Basie, the septuagenarian bandleader and pianist, has been getting some long-overdue recognition. A few months ago, the Black Music Association presented a tribute to Basie at Radio City Music Hall, with performances by Lena Horne, Stivie Wonder, Quincy Jones and other black superstars.

The new CBS cable television network devoted the first of what it promises will be a series of specials on jazz to a Basie tribute featuring Tony Bennett and Sarah Vaughan, among others. The Book-of-the-Month Club has released a three-record set, "Count Basie: The Early Years," tracing his career from the mid-1930s through the early 1950s, and other reissue albums are on the way.

Several participants in the recent tributes, including Basie, have noted that artists can appreciate such recognition only while they are alive. Duke Ellington did not die unappreciated, but there were no elaborate celebrations like the Basie gala at Radio City. More disturbingly, Ellington was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in composition, only to be passed over in favor of a more ordinary white composer working in a European-derived contemporary classical idiom.

The United States' cultural custodians have been slow to acknowledge the artistic validity and worldwide impact of the black American art music called jazz. Ellington wrote symphonic music, extended suites for his jazz orchestra, sacred music, and an enduring body of popular songs in addition to numerous jazz classics. Now, almost a decade after his death, he is widely recognized as one of the outstanding U.S. composers of this century.

But Basie is not likely to receive this sort of recognition in the foreseeable future. Although he wrote or co-wrote "One O'Clock Jump" and a few other swing-era gems, his contribution to American music cannot be accurately measured by his composer credits. The composer, all-important in the European classical tradition, is rarely as significant in jazz as the catalyst who can refine and blend traditional elements from black vernacular music into fresh new styles, or the bandleader who can fuse a disparate bunch of musicians into a performing unit greater than the sum of its parts, or the inspired instrumentalist who in turn inspires his fellow musicians.

Basie has certainly been a great instrumentalist and a great bandleader. But above all, he has been the great catalyst who combined the latest Southwestern jazz innovations and the old, irrefutable essence of the blues into an explosive

mixture — the first authentically modern jazz. His original big band, the band that set the jazz world on fire when he brought it to New York from Kansas City in 1936, was imbued with what can be seen in retrospect as a thoroughly modern sensibility.

At first, this was most evident when Basie was prodding and provoking his brilliant, unorthodox tenor saxophonist, Lester Young, with offbeat dissonances, percussive thumping and daring, extended silences. But it was also evident in the way the band used blues riffs, which became both the basic building blocks of "head" or extemporaneous brass and reed section arrangements, as well as thematic material to be developed or retooled by soloists.

After World War II broke up the original band — and especially during the early 1950s when Basie started over with a small combo, repeating his transition from small band to big band — his modernism alone with added lustre. Modernism may have meant bebop in the 1940s, but today it is more a spirit or an attitude than a style. It involves a thorough knowledge of the history of jazz; willingness to use elements from any or all of its eras, as needed; and the caliber of musicianship and insight that enables a player or bandleader to transform traditional materials into new music that is fresh and personal. This is exactly what Basie was up to in the 1940s and '50s, as one can hear on several recent record releases, most notably the Book-of-the-Month set.

## Time Out

Like the extensive series of jazz reissues produced by Time-Life Records (which plans a Count Basie set), "Count Basie: The Early Years" attempts to strike a balance between comprehensiveness (to appeal to novice listeners) and rarity (a few unreleased or long-unavailable selections, to appeal to more serious collectors). The set begins with Basie's sideman, working in the Benny Moten band of the early 1930s. The Basie-Young partnership is represented by the superb (and frequently anthologized) small-group performance "Shoe Shine Swing" and by a few familiar big band numbers such as "Rosebud Shuffle" and "I Left My Baby" (a Jimmy Rushing blues feature).

Surprisingly (since compilations of this sort frequently have a traditionalist bias), "Count Basie: The Early Years" gives equal time to the less frequently reissued Basie recordings of the 1940s and 1950s. Don Byas, Buddy Tate and Illinois Jacquet are among the soloists who make the 1940s recordings so memorable. But Basie the modernist really shines on the six selections from 1950-51 that make up the collection's final side. Three are by an octet that was surely, man for man, the finest band Basie ever led — with the possible exception of his 1936 big band.

The saxophonists Wardell Gray and Serge Chabot (two gifted improvisers who recorded too little and died too young), the clarinetist Buddy DeFranco, and the slyly inventive trumpeter Clark Terry are all at the height of their powers on the octet's "Song of the Islands" and "Til Remember April." These performances are modern, in the best, widest sense of the word, and also timeless. So are "Nails," "Little Pony," and "Beaver Junction," big band selections from 1951 that offer equally sublime Terry and Gray as well as the more muscular tenor of Lucky Thompson.

Two albums originally issued by Verve records in the 1950s and recently reissued in high-



Count Basie

quality Japanese pressings by Polygram shed additional light on Basie's modernism, particularly on his unique reconciliation of swing, bop and the blues. "Jam Session 4," an early album supervised by Norman Granz, finds Basie and a compatibly swinging rhythm section (Buddy Rich is superb on drums) backing solos by several alumni of the early-1950s Basie octet and big band — Gray, DeFranco and the trumpeter Harry Edison — as well as Stan Getz, Benny Carter and Willie Smith. Gray's relaxed but ravishing lyrical lights up a charming "Oh, Lady Be Good," and DeFranco proves once again that he was the greatest modern clarinetist.

## Charter Members

On Verve-Polygram's "Count Basie at Newport," the 1957 Basie band encounters charter members Young, Jo Jones and Rushing, as well as Jacquet and Roy Eldridge for an unforgettable, supercharged concert performance that renders even the announcer, John Hammond, practically speechless. On some of the Basie-Young recordings from the late 1930s, "Rosebud Shuffle" for example, one can hear Young deliberately using "false" or unorthodox fingerings to draw bluesy moans, surs, and quarter-note effects from his saxophone. His use of these devices was certainly avant-garde in 1936, but Young and Basie sound equally avant-garde on their 1957 Newport recording.

One of their choruses on a wildly exciting "Lester Leaps In" finds them using so many offbeat accents and jarring dissonances that they sound, fleetingly but unmistakably, like Charlie Rouse (jazzing with Thelonious Monk). Performances like this suggest that the swing vs. bop controversies of the 1940s were more personality clashes than cases of musical incompatibility. The music on "At Newport" and "The Early Years" subsumes swing and bop into something grander and more lasting than any particular style. Call it jazz, call it great black music (as some younger musicians do), call it what you will; it is as worthy of a Pulitzer, or any other honor, as any sounds America has produced.

# On Buying a Touch of Aristocracy

By Steven Ratner

New York Times Service

LONDON — For people who feel a craving for a touch of aristocracy, Strutt & Parker, a firm of British real estate agents, has the solution. For prices starting at about \$6,000, they will sell anyone the right to call himself — or herself — lord of the manor.

Lingering traditions are common in Britain, but one of the longest — lingering and least known is the lordship of the manor. These titles — there are about 65,000 of them — date from feudal times, when the lord of the manor was a sort of municipal government, enforcing rules and levying fees.

Unlike peerages, which carry the right to sit in the House of Lords, lordships of the manor have no special privileges but, also unlike peerages, they can be bought and sold. A lord of the manor cannot call himself Lord Smith, but he may style himself John Smith, Lord of the Manor of North Hambridge, or wherever.

"It satisfies a bit of fantasy," said Cecil Humphrey-Smith, a heraldic expert, who owns "a few dozen" such titles. For the buyers, "it ties them to tradition when all around them things are changing," he said.

To all appearances, the attraction of that bit of fantasy is on the rise. For decades there was only an occasional transfer of a lordship of a manor. But in the past year, Strutt & Parker has encountered a horde of potential buyers as it has auctioned and sold 22 such titles.

## Neglected History

Among the new owners are a handful of Americans, including Denis Woodfield, director of treasury services at Johnson & Johnson in New Jersey, who became lord of the manor of Hamptonet almost two years ago.

"It is a neglected part of English history that has always fascinated me," Woodfield said by telephone. Did he ever use his title? "Of course not," he responded indignantly. "I'd be laughed at."

But he has visited his manor, west of London in Berkshire. The local residents to whom he explained his position evinced "an extreme lack of interest," he reported. "At the pub, the response was

polite interest by the publican, who asked if I would care for another beer."

Like Woodfield, many lords of the manor buy the titles because of the historical documents that come along with them; the price often directly reflects the importance of the papers. The manor of Orton Longueville in Cambridgeshire, now being offered by Strutt & Parker, comes with more than 100 indentures, wills, mortgages, assignments and other manorial records, the oldest dating from the 17th century.

Lordships of the manor began 900 years ago when the kings of England started giving their followers large tracts of land and vast powers in an effort to promote allegiance to the crown. From the start, the title could be sold along with the manor house and surrounding estates to which it was attached.

## Powers Diminished

By the late 19th century, the breakup of the great estates had substantially diminished the hold of the lords of the manor, whose powers had always been limited to their own lands. In 1925, Parliament abolished the last of the manorial government and taxing powers, and also made it possible for the title to be retained when the manor house was sold off, or vice versa.

"It's quite something to be able to draw up a chart that runs right back to the Norman Conquest," said Leslie Redford, a schoolteacher who recently became lord of the manor of Pleshey. "I bought it from a man whose family had had it since 1720."

A few lordships of the manor still carry with them mineral rights, and, occasionally, the right to hold markets and fairs and perhaps to collect fees from stalls.

"Sometimes they can be valuable," said Robert Smith, chairman of the Manorial Society of Great Britain, who inherited seven manorial titles. "I know one man who collects £2,000 a year (about \$3,500) for market stall rights."

At an auction of titles in June, one Dona Barrow paid the equivalent of \$3,600 to be lord of the manor of Barrow, which carried with it mineral rights and the opportunity to collect the equivalent of 13 cents in rent for each telegraph pole on common land.

# Troupe Tours an Overview of U.S. Theater

By Arthur Holmberg

International Herald Tribune

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The American Repertory Theater is on an ambitious two-month tour of five European countries and Israel with a program offering an overview of the state of the American theater — from European classics, reinterpreted through contemporary American eyes, to trends in the U.S. avant-garde.

The program features Moliere and Wedekind, the modern American playwrights Sam Shepard and Robert Auletta, and a number of cabaret revues. In addition, it will provide a firsthand experience of what has been one of the most vital influences on the U.S. stage for the past 20 years: the resident theater movement.

Resident or regional companies sprang up in the 1930s as an alternative to the centralization of theater in New York and the profit-oriented commercial theater. With the ferment of off-off Broadway in the 1960s, resident theaters recharged the course of U.S. drama by raising the artistic level of stagework and seeking out new playwrights.

"Sganarelle," a whirligig of four early Moliere forces, demonstrates how resident theaters do off neglected works by great playwrights of the past. Andrei Serban, who directed the plays, said "Sganarelle" will reveal a largely unknown Moliere — "a Moliere before he became Moliere, a young dramatist at the beginning of his career, learning his trade. It is fast, breakneck comedy — direct, popular, physical."

Two recent works in the program illustrate the paradoxical trend in the U.S. avant-garde of turning to realism while exploring the world of fantasy and the subconscious. Few Europeans have heard of Robert Auletta, a promising young American playwright who epitomizes the kind of dramatist resident theaters have nurtured. "I reject the role of the playwright as entertainer," Auletta has said. "The theater should cut into society's wounds."

His "Runaway," a hallucinatory incantation oscillating between realism and surrealism, takes place in the dreams and memories of Pay, an unstable Vietnam veteran who has lost his capacity to trust and therefore his faith in life. The play is a howl of rage as Pay tries to grope his way back to a semblance of normality.

Shepard's "Nocturnal" typifies the new realism of much recent U.S. theater. Once the half-haired child of the outcast who mesmerized critics with Delphic imagery and shattered archetypes, Shepard, like many of his contemporaries, has returned to straightforward narration, flesh and blood characters, and ordinary language. Nevertheless, in the final scene of "True West," the everyday is heightened to the level of myth.

A study in contrasts, "True West" deals with the rivalry between two brothers of diametrically opposed personality types. One, a prim and properly buttoned-down Ivy Leagueer, is dutifully making his way through the Hollywood hierarchy as a scriptwriter. The other, a panhandler, tries to live out the old American dream of individual freedom on the last frontier, the Mojave Desert. Two aspects of the United States, the carefully controlled corporate state and the restless spirit, collide disastrously.

American Repertory Theater, Edinburgh, Aug. 24-31; Jerusalem, Sept. 4-7; Tel Aviv, Sept. 8-13; Haifa, Sept. 15-16; Belgrade, Sept. 20-22.

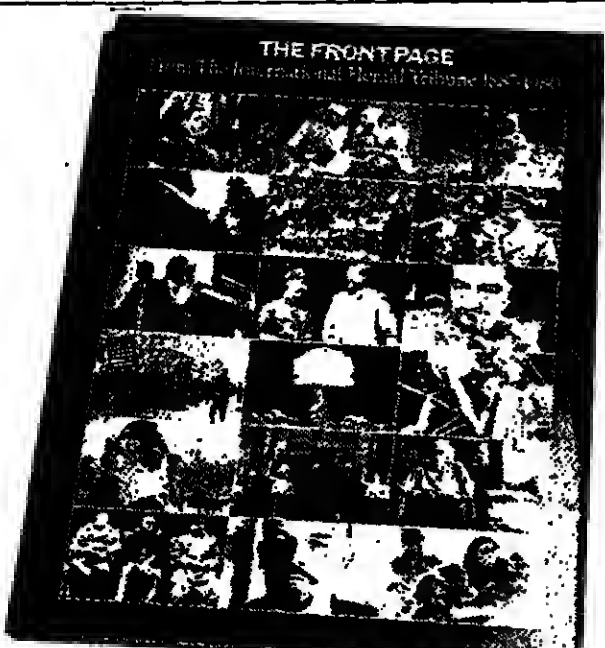
## New Hangover Antidote

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's drinkers have been using 2,000-year-old ice imported from glaciers in Greenland, in their whiskey glasses. Kyodo news service has reported. Kyodo said: "Japanese liquor stores started importing it as a novelty product a year ago, and it caught on." Drinkers say the glacial ice gives drinks a special taste, and heavy consumers say it prevents hangovers, the agency said.

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# For Tibetans, the Steam Age Is Still a 10-Year Plan Away

Reuters

LHASA, Tibet — Enormous uranium reserves — a potential resource bank for China's future in the nuclear age — are believed locked inside the mountains of this vast Himalayan region. But for Tibet, the steam age has yet to come.

It still takes at least a week to move goods by truck from Lhasa to the nearest rail connection, so industrial development must wait.

Last year, Tibet's Communist Party first secretary, Yin Fatang, urged the Peking government to speed up plans to build a rail link to Lhasa.

Dorje Tsaidam, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress, said that Peking had not decided whether it could afford to build the rail link in its next 10-year plan.

In the present political climate, with the emphasis on quick economic results and with much investment needed elsewhere, it seems unlikely that the rail link will get priority.

The technical problems are considerable, but Mr. Dorje said he believed the problems could be surmounted if the government voted the money. In the meantime, Peking is concentrating its energies on improving the herdsmen's lot.

Four-fifths of the 1.8 million people of Tibet are herdsmen, and must rely on the economy that has supported them through the centuries: whatever crops they can grow in the rugged terrain, plus sheep, goats and the yak.

## Living Off the Yak

Their favorite animal is the yak, a hardy, shaggy-haired breed of cow that thrives in the bleak mountain valleys where the air is thin and the fodder sparse. The yak provides both meat and milk, but is perhaps most valued as a source of butter, which Tibetans use for their favorite food, buttered tea and *tsampa*, a concoction made from a stiff barley dough that is a staple.

Yak dung is an important source of a fuel to the average Tibetan nomad. Many of Tibet's peasants actually got poorer after they were forcibly organized into communes in the late 1960s.

The Chinese ended what they called a system of feudal serfdom in 1959 when they crushed an anti-Communist rebellion, and the Dalai Lama, the priestly king, fled into exile in India. The Chinese Communists first moved into the Himalayan land in 1951, claiming they wanted to liberate it.

The Chinese say living standards rose after they launched their "democratic reform" to end serfdom, but that in 1965 the policies

of leftists began to limit progress. Radical associates of Mao are blamed.

When reforms were instituted two years ago to end nearly 15 years of extreme rule, regional leaders admitted that one-third of Tibetans had lower standards of living than they had in 1966 when Mao launched his Cultural Revolution.

## State Quotas Relaxed

The reforms have relaxed strict state purchasing quotas that had impoverished the peasants, and have allowed the communes more latitude in deciding what to plant. The reforms have also permitted bigger private plots for families in agrarian areas and more private ownership of livestock in pastoral regions. Local free markets have been permitted to reopen.

Within the communes, responsi-

bility for output has devolved mainly to the household, thereby giving families more incentive to work harder than they did when work was done collectively village by village.

Chinese leaders now concede that a major mistake of the "leftist" period was to order Tibetan farmers to grow more wheat instead of their traditional highland barley. Since high-yielding wheat needed quantities of fertilizer, it exhausted the soil in many areas. Besides, Tibetans did not like to eat it.

Tibet's grain output totaled 485,000 tons last year, down from the 1980 figure of 500,000 tons, said Wang Jian, deputy editor of the Xizang Daily. The paper is run by the Peking government.

Barley production was up 17 percent in 1980, however, and ac-

counted again for more than half the total of grain output.

But Tibet is still believed to import substantial amounts of grain from the rest of China, if only to feed the army garrisons estimated to exceed 200,000.

It is difficult to assess development in the pastoral areas, since the figure given this year for the total herd of livestock — 23 million — is exactly the same as that given to visiting journalists two years ago.

Requests to see a pastoral commune were refused. Instead the first group of Peking-based correspondents to visit Tibet in two years was taken to a model agrarian commune in the rich Lhasa Valley that had little livestock and preferred to grow wheat.

Tibet is still China's poorest region by annual output of 29 the

provinces, finishing at the bottom of a recent list published in the August edition of the official weekly, Beijing Review.

The Chinese are subsidizing the region by more than \$306 million this year.

The emphasis now is on development of small, hydroelectric power stations, communications and transport, handicrafts and light industries suited to local conditions.

Mr. Yin believes that uranium reserves under Tibet's jagged peaks and rolling valleys are the world's largest. Although he gave no figures to support that claim, official reports say that rich reserves of chromium, borax, lithium and iron ore lie there. But because they remain untapped, their true value will not be known for years.

# Suzuki Pledges to Rectify Japan's Textbooks

By Tracy Dahiby

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki, seeking to end a bitter dispute stemming from Japan's rewriting of textbook accounts of World War II, acknowledged Japan's responsibility for its aggressive military past Monday and promised to change the offending passages.

China and South Korea have demanded that Japan "correct distortions" in school history books regarding its military actions in Asia in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The controversy, which has caused protests and indignation throughout Asia, has threatened to damage Japan's relations with its two key Asian neighbors.

At a televised press conference Monday, Mr. Suzuki said that Japan "deeply reflects on the sacrifice, damage and pain we caused our Asian neighbors during the past war." He said Japan would "listen humbly to the criticism" and would take "concrete actions without delay" to rewrite the disputed accounts.

The premier stopped short of outlining the substance or the precise timing of those steps, however, reflecting the strong objec-

tions of Japan's Education Ministry and the outspoken right wing of his Liberal Democratic Party.

Senior school authorities, backed by hawkish Liberal Democrats, have vowed any changes that would, in their view, diminish the impression that Japan was bowing to foreign pressures. Foreign Ministry officials, on the other hand, have vigorously fought to have the passages quickly altered to avert further diplomatic fallout.

The standoff between the two departments has prevented Japan from adopting a unified stand on the issue and forced Mr. Suzuki to take direct political action. Expressing his concern that failure to resolve the issue could further damage ties with Peking and Seoul, he said Monday that the government intends to announce plans for overhauling textbooks before Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurazaki leaves Friday on an Asian tour.

The controversy arose when the Education Ministry recently disclosed that new books for the school term beginning in April have replaced the word "aggression" with "advance" to describe the Japanese Army's attack in China in the 1930s. The Koreans have been outraged by what they charge are attempts to water down

accounts of Japan's 35 years of colonial rule before the end of World War II by, among other things, characterizing Korean demonstrations for independence as riots.

The issue has touched off angry responses from Taiwan, the Philippines, Singapore, North Korea and other countries in Asia where an estimated 18 million people died in World War II and bitter memories of Japan's role in the conflict remain.

## Misuse Falls

Attempts to end the dispute have resulted in furious diplomatic efforts to explain Japan's position to China and South Korea. Earlier this month, a Japanese mission to Peking failed to persuade Chinese authorities, and Tokyo's offer to send a similar delegation to Seoul was rejected by South Korean officials.

While the public furor touched off by the Japanese revisions has shown few signs of dying down in China or South Korea, officials in those countries appear interested in ending the dispute soon.

Failure to mollify Peking might endanger Mr. Suzuki's scheduled visit to China late next month in the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. A major diplomatic setback could damage his bid for reelection as party president.

# More Seychelles Rebels Give Up After Appeal

Informal sources said 88 men were now in prison. The uprising was crushed when government troops stormed the radio station and other installations being held by the rebels, freeing more than 20 hostages.

VICTORIA, Seychelles — Three rebel soldiers who took part in the mutiny Aug. 17 in the Seychelles surrendered Monday after the government appealed to 11 soldiers at risk to surrender.



TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1982

Statistics Index  
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Fujitsu, NEC Raise Profit Estimates

TOKYO — Fujitsu and Nippon Electric Co. Monday revised upward their profit forecasts for the six months ending Sept. 30 based on improved export profits and strong sales of electronic appliances.

Fujitsu said its recurrent profit in the first half will increase to about 28 billion yen (\$110 million) from an original estimate of 22 billion, and compared with 19.7 billion a year earlier.

NEC said its recurrent profit in the period will rise to 19 billion yen from 18 billion predicted earlier this year, and compared with 17.3 billion in the year-earlier period.

### VW to Cut Work at Belgian Plant

BONN — Volkswagen will suspend production at its Brussels assembly plant and put about 3,200 of the 4,800 employees there on reduced work days for two weeks beginning Sept. 27, a VW spokesman said Monday.

### Bonn, States to Discuss AEG Credit

BONN — The Economics Ministry has called talks for Tuesday with West German state governments on their possible participation in a planned 1.1-billion-Deutsche-mark (\$450-million) federal credit guarantee for AEG-Telefunken, a ministry spokesman said Monday.

Secretary Otto Schleich will seek backing from state finance and economic ministers for up to half the amount to be guaranteed by the federal government, he said.

Meanwhile, DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank said Monday it has decided to take part in the 1.1-billion-DM bank credit for AEG. DG Bank was the only member of AEG's 24-member consortium of lenders that did not attend a meeting last Wednesday, at which more than 20 banks agreed to grant the credit, banking sources said.

### Indonesia Gets \$158-Million Credit

LONDON — Indonesia's state oil company, Pertamina, has raised 90 million pounds (\$158 million) through a loan arranged by Bankers Trust Co., Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department said Monday.

The proceeds will help finance a contract awarded to Thyssen Steel for the construction of a plant near Palembang, South Sumatra, to produce textile feedstock from naphtha, according to the ECGD, which is guaranteeing the loan. Terms were not disclosed, but banking sources said interest on the loan was set at 7 1/2 percent and that the repayment period is 10 years and final maturity 15 years.

Bankers Trust said the loan is the first in a series of \$525 million in European export credits for projects being coordinated by Thyssen and Kellogg Overseas Corp. of Houston. Apart from Bankers Trust, other banks in the syndicate are Chase Manhattan, Deutsche Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, National Westminster and Sumitomo Bank, the ECGD said.

### Hewlett to Sell Portable Computer

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Hewlett-Packard Co. introduced Monday a \$995 portable computer, saying it may be the first on the market with real "computer characteristics."

The computer, called the 75C, is Hewlett's first portable computer and enters a competitive field that some analysts believe will grow 100 percent a year for the next five years. The company said the computer, which is to be available Sept. 15, weighs 26 ounces (728 grams) and measures 10 inches (25.4 centimeters) by 5 inches by 1 1/4 inches.

### Fluor Gets \$200-Million Contract

IRVINE, Calif. — Fluor Corp. said Monday that it has won a \$200-million contract from Atlantic Richfield Co.'s Arco Dubai Inc. unit covering the first phase of an oil and gas processing plant in the Margham field in Dubai.

Arco Dubai is the operator of the project in participation with British Oil Ltd. of London, formerly part of British National Oil Corp. Fluor said it will perform engineering and procurement services and develop a project cost estimate.

Fluor said the project's first phase will include a gathering system and treating facilities for 20,000 barrels of oil a day, reinjection facilities, a 40-mile (64-kilometer) pipeline to new storage tanks and a loading terminal at Jebel Ali, Dubai.

### Grundig Asks Protection From Asians

DUESSELDORF — Max Grundig, founder and supervisory board chairman of Grundig AG, called Monday for measures to protect European home electronics industry against what he called the misuse of competition by Asian companies.

Mr. Grundig said in a speech at a bi-fi and video trade fair here that Asian manufacturers must be persuaded to abide by the laws of the free market. He asked the West German government and the European Economic Community to protect European companies but did not specify what measures he would like to see. He said he was against such measures as customs barriers.

Asian countries, particularly Japan, helped by lower costs and hidden subsidies, have built up huge capacity for production and sell in the United States and Europe at artificially low prices, Mr. Grundig said. Grundig had a group loss of some 40 million Deutsche marks (\$16.3 million) in the year to March 31, 1981, on turnover of 2.9 billion DM.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Soviet Order Crucial For John Brown PLC

By Steven Rattner  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Until the era of trans-Atlantic passenger ships drew to a close, the name of John Brown Engineering was synonymous with ocean transport. From the Lusitania in 1907 to the Queen Elizabeth 2 in 1967, many of the world's great ocean liners were built in the John Brown yards along the River Clyde.

Now the name has become popularly known again, this time because of the company's involvement in the production of 21 gas turbines for the natural gas pipeline to be built by the Soviet Union from Siberia to Western Europe.

Those highly profitable turbines, under construction in the building where ship engines were once made, have become just as crucial to the company's fortunes as the "Queens" were in their day.

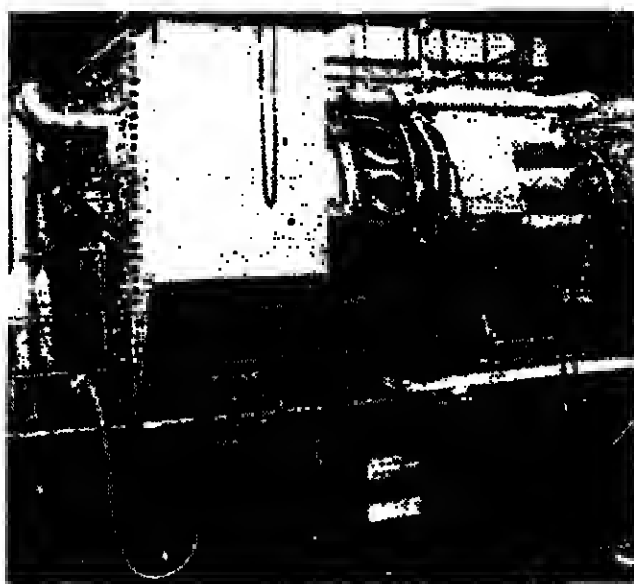
### Tough Year

In the year ended March 31, 1982, the company earned the equivalent of \$24.2 million before taxes, roughly equal to pretax earnings the year before. (After-tax results were skewed by tax accounting changes in the previous year.) But the company also charged off \$15.6 million for plant closures and layoffs and paid \$9.5 million in dividends to shareholders and \$7.3 million in income taxes. All told, retained profits dropped by \$8.3 million, compared with an increase of \$26 million in the previous year.

Nor is the outlook any better. "The current year is going to be very tough," said Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, the chairman of John Brown PLC, as the holding company is now known. "Unless an unexpected and substantial economic revival starts soon," he added in a recent statement, "we shall make less profit this year than we did last."

Sir John has declined to give interviews, without explaining why. But at a recent news conference, he made clear that his company was uncomfortable in the midst of the raging political dispute surrounding the pipeline project.

"We're certainly in no position to take sides in a political argu-



A turbine being built by John Brown in Scotland.

ment," he said on Aug. 2, the day his company was ordered by the British government to deliver the turbines, despite Washington's objections to the project. "It's a very unhappy situation."

The United States wants to deny the use of U.S. technology in contracts for the Soviet pipeline. The turbines, which facilitate the flow of gas at stations along the pipeline, are designed with U.S. technology. Washington has threatened to penalize companies that disobey the sanctions. The Europeans, in turn, have delivered a formal protest against the sanctions.

The experience of John Brown, which has diversified into a broad range of engineering and industrial products, helps to illustrate why

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Bankers Are Called Sympathetic To Mexico's Request for Credits

Reuters

NEW YORK — A steering committee of officials from 14 international banks, which met during the weekend on Mexico's financial crisis, is likely to give a sympathetic response to a Mexican request for up to \$1 billion in new loans, banking sources said Monday.

While a final decision from the weekend meetings has not been communicated to Mexico, a number of large banks have indicated their willingness to participate in such a credit, the sources said.

In predicting a sympathetic response to the request, one banker said, "We have undertaken to give Mexico its answer early this week, and that deadline has put the committee under some pressure."

Mexico's finance minister, Jesus Silva Herzog, requested the loans Friday from representatives of 115 bank creditors from the United States, Canada, Europe and Japan at a meeting in New York.

At that meeting, the banks agreed to allow Mexico to delay for 90 days repayments on some \$10 billion of debt, and Mexico told the banks it would soon present a program aimed at refinancing some of its public sector debt.

The weekend steering committee meeting, held at Citibank's offices in New York, considered all aspects of Mexico's financial crisis, including the new loans, the bankers said.

Mexico's foreign debt totals about \$80 billion. Of this, close to \$60 billion is owed to banks and about \$22 billion to U.S. banks. Bankers estimate that the nine largest U.S. banks are owed nearly \$12 billion by Mexico.

Aside from the bankers' action, Mexico expects to receive \$4.5 billion of credits from the International Monetary Fund by October, \$1.5 billion in loans from foreign central banks, up to \$1 billion in

credits from the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp., a government agency, and \$1 billion from the U.S. government in advance payments for Mexican oil.

An analyst at the New York securities firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert noted that Mexico's total debt appears enormous. "But if you look at it from the perspective of what kind of losses there are going to be, I don't think it's that big a deal," he said.

Mexico is only the latest trouble spot for U.S. banks. The collapse last month of Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma, which lent aggressively to oil and gas concerns and then sold the loans to bigger banks, wiped out the second quarter earnings of Chicago's Continental Illinois and Seattle's Seafirst and hurt New York's Chase Manhattan Bank.

The big U.S. banks were also involved in difficulties related to loans for Poland and Argentina.

Some U.S. banks also face problems with loans to certain energy firms and in their real estate portfolios. "There were pockets of excessive credit expansion, particularly in energy and in real estate, which appear now to be a result of an overspeculation on inflation," the Drexel official said.

### Peso Strengthens

The peso climbed in light trading Monday as most Mexico City banks bought cash dollars at 90 pesos each and sold them for 100 pesos, the Associated Press reported from Mexico City.

The peso closed Friday at 97 to the dollar for those selling the Mexican currency on the free market and 104 to the dollar for buyers.

Some bankers attributed the peso's rise to the international banks' agreement to delay loan re-

payments of \$10 billion for as long as six months. "This has given Mexicans more confidence in their economy," said a central bank official. He predicted that the peso would settle at a rate of between 80 and 85 to the dollar.

Monday's free market rates of 90 and 100 applied at banks at Mexico City's international airport. Many banks refused to cash travelers checks or dollar checks drawn on U.S. banks.

Asley, Noonan & Pearce, a leading money brokerage in New York, was quoting the peso at 93 to the dollar for sellers and 97 to the dollar for buyers.



Jesus Silva Herzog

## Way Cleared for AT&T Breakup

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A federal judge Monday refused a Justice Department request that he bar the 22 Bell System operating companies from marketing complex telephone switchboards when they are split off from American Telephone & Telegraph.

The department had asked U.S. District Judge Harold H. Greene for such a prohibition when it and AT&T said last week that they would accept Judge Greene's conditions for approving their antitrust settlement.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, head of the Justice Department's antitrust division, asked that the operating companies be forbidden from marketing switchboards until such time as he could be assured the activity would not hurt other competitors.

But Judge Greene said in a memorandum filed Monday that the operating companies will be relatively small corporations with fewer opportunities for anticompetitive conduct than have been available to the Bell System.

The department and AT&T said last week they will submit papers ending the antitrust case to Judge Greene by this Thursday. He said Monday he will sign those papers as soon as they are filed.

## Wall Street Prices Continue Upswing In Hectic Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange extended their record-breaking rally through a seventh session Monday as volume exceeded 100 million shares for the second time.

The Dow Jones industrial average faltered briefly at the opening, dropping 4 1/2 points in the first half hour, but then turned around to close with a gain of 21.88 points at 891.17. Advances overwhelmed declines by a 13-to-3 margin.

Investors continued to flood the market, and turnover totaled 110.3 million shares, the second highest on record. Friday's turnover of 95.89 million shares was the prior second place day.

Volume exceeded 100 million shares for the first time last Wednesday, when it reached 132.69 million shares.

The Dow average has now gained more than 114 points since Aug. 12, when it closed at its low for the year of 776.92.

"The market is on a one-way street moving up," Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said.

Analysts said both the rally and the heavy trading activity were fueled by the large amounts of cash held by institutions that are now being invested in the market.

"There is an enormous pressure on portfolio managers to take funds out of the credit markets and invest them in stocks," Mr. Pado said.

John Smith of Fehnestock & Co. said Monday's gains were more significant than those last week because they reaffirmed that the rally is of a lasting nature rather than a knee-jerk reaction to interest-rate cuts.

"Today proves that demand is much greater than any selling pressure that could develop," Mr. Smith said.

The summer rally has been propelled by a sharp decline in both long- and short-term interest rates over the past month and predictions they would move even lower.

The stocks that recorded the best gains and the highest volumes tended to be concentrated in basic industries, retailing, consumer products and transportation, all of which would be among the first to benefit from an economic recovery.

The Dow Jones transportation average, a cyclical index, jumped 13.27 points to 337.31. Wall Street generally reads the transportation average as a precursor of trends in the market.

On the NYSE floor, IBM, a widely held institutional favorite, was among the most active and gained 1 1/2 to close at 69 1/2.

Exxon attracted attention following a block of 100,000 shares at 27 1/2. It closed up 3/4 at 28. Other oil stocks showed strength even though the outlook for the industry at present is not bright.

Cities Service, which rose 12 1/2 points last week as Occidental Petroleum began a \$50-a-share offer for 49 percent of its stock, closed off 3/4 at 42 1/2.

"That being so, it may reasonably be assumed that disadvantaged manufacturers or customers would quickly discover the offending practices and bring them to the attention of the Department of Justice for corrective action," he added.

Once Judge Greene has given final approval, AT&T has six months to submit a detailed reorganization plan explaining exactly how it will go about shedding the 22 operating companies.

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## Brokers Think Silver's Time May Have Come

By H. J. Maidenberry  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There are two ways of looking at the surge in the price of silver bullion over the last week, which raised the metal over \$8 a ounce, based on Monday's close of the spot August Comex futures contract.

One view was that silver was now back to its price of late 1981, when it was still falling from a record level of \$50.30, set Jan. 21, 1980.

The other view was that silver took off from that level in the fall of 1979 and did not stop climbing until it reached its record price.

While not even the most courageous silver bull today thinks the metal will cross the \$50 mark in the foreseeable future, two of the major houses in the precious metals industry believe there are enough sound reasons why the metal should interest investors.

Rising Demand

They are Handy & Harman, a leading fabricator of silver and other precious metals, and J. Aron & Co., the giant commodities brokerage house acquired last year by Goldman, Sachs & Co., investment bankers. This Wednesday, J. Aron will start marketing silver bullion made by Handy & Harman to the public through banks, brokerage houses and other retail dealers for the first time.

More important, J. Aron promises to create a highly liquid two-way market in their bars in which the buy-sell spread would be narrower than is commonly the case in precious metals bars, the company said.

Because a number of their competitors, such as Engelhard, Moccia Metals and Johnson & Matthey, also offer silver bullion, what prompted the Handy & Harman-J. Aron entry into this market at this time?

The question was first addressed to M.H. Townsend, chairman of Handy & Harman, who said last

### Silver Price Tops \$8 an Ounce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The price of silver rose in hectic trading to close at \$8.08 an ounce Monday, up 59 cents from Friday's close. It was the first time it had traded above the \$8-an-ounce level since February. On New York's Commodity Exchange, it closed at \$8.01 an ounce, up 23 cents.

Gold was quoted in London as high as \$397 an ounce before closing at \$395.50, up \$11.25 from Friday's close. After substantial gains last week, it began trading at \$378.85 an ounce, down from \$384.25. Analysts said that despite this profit-taking pressure, the price moved higher on speculative buying. On the Comex in New York, gold closed at \$399.20 an ounce, up \$12.70.

Week: "Until a few months ago, we thought the 1979-80 boom and bust in silver had ended the public's interest in the metal as an investment for a long time. Then we became aware that there was once again a rising demand for silver from all kinds of people."

Renewed interest in silver bullion began growing after its price dropped to a recent low of \$4.24 an ounce last June 21 and grew substantially as interest rates began to fall soon afterward.

While falling interest rates made it less expensive for the trade to carry inventories, it also encouraged buying by ordinary investors. This is because the yields on competitive investments such as money market funds, Treasury bills and various bank certificates of deposit became less attractive. Indeed, it was the high yields on short-term investments as much as anything else that had tarnished the appeal of precious metals.

Combined Talents

This factor, combined with the recent string of insolvencies among number of financial institutions and fears that others will be hurt by their inability to recover huge loans made to Mexico and other foreign countries, has once again prompted many investors to look upon precious metals as a financial security blanket.

But Mr. Townsend noted, "We also were aware that we had no expertise in dealing directly with the

in all sorts of commodities. While J. Aron doesn't deal with the public, they are well connected with banks, brokers and other who do."

At J. Aron, Morris A. Sandler, vice president, described his house's part in the new venture.

"First off, we will only deal in bars of 100 troy ounces that are .999 fine, the top grade in the trade. Buyers of smaller bars usually pay higher premiums in percentage terms. We expect our markup to be about 3.5 percent above the daily Handy & Harman quote, which is the standard in the silver market. The brokerage houses that will retail the bars, such as Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith and Shearson/American Express, will charge a fee that should be competitive. We expect many other brokerage houses to carry our bars, as well as banks all across the nation."

Mr. Sandler added that buyers need not take physical delivery of the seven-pound bars from the retailers, but instead could have them stored in vaults in Delaware, which would save on sales taxes.

Robert E. Burke, Handy & Harman's vice president-marketing, joined in: "It then occurred to us that J. Aron, with whom we have been doing business for many years, had the distribution expertise we lacked because they deal

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 23, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	S.P.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.25	4.24	19.90	32.2	0.192	2.75	138.2	31.2
Brussels (a)	47.23	82.19	19.213	4.875	3.497	17.478	—	22.756
Frankfurt	2.695	4.28	—	25.74	1.772	91.38	5.208	118.25
London (a)	1.743	—	—	4.276	12.045	242.16	—	28.44
Paris	138.27	241.68	63.77	89.18	—	57.18	29.235	68.42
New York	—	1.2518	0.497	0.1443	0.079	0.0214	0.4877	0.1146
Porto	4.877	11.16	27.59	—	4.895	24.35	14.51	31.52
Zurich	2.072	3.698	84.95	31.7	0.495	74.7	4.885	24.3
1982	0.956	0.531	2.533	0.891	32.99	2.917	45.974	1.977
1981	1.019	0.675	2.829	1.284	31.57	2.914	51.549	2.337

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	S.P.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.25	4.24	19.90	32.2	0.192	2.75	138.2	31.2
Brussels (a)	47.23	82.19	19.213	4.875	3.497	17.478	—	22.756
Frankfurt	2.695	4.28	—	25.74	1.772	91.38	5.208	118.25
London (a)	1.743	—	—	4.276	12.045	242.16	—	28.44
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New York	—	1.2518	0.497	0.1443	0.079	0.0214	0.4877	0.1146
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1982	0.956	0.531	2.533	0.891	32.99	2.917	45.974	1.977
1981	1.019	0.675	2.829	1.284	31.57	2.914	51.549	2.337

(a) Commercial rates. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

All of these Securities have been offered outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Bank of Tokyo International  
Banque Paribas  
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft



**NYSE Index****Market Diaries****AMEX Stock Index****NYSE Index****Standard & Poors Index**

NYSE		AMEX		OTC	
Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.

High	Low	Close	Change
1.75	255.20	261.72	+

High	Low	C
64.36	64.49	6
74.80	73.04	7

	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	116.69	111.98	116.11	-0.58
Industrials	130.17	124.76	129.59	-0.58

110.31	112.89	6.9
1.352	1.384	45

57.10	55.73	57.10
40.55	39.96	40.55
65.57	64.69	65.57

Utilities	54.62	53.24	54.12
Finance	12.16	12.69	13.07
Transp.	18.76	17.69	18.62

93.15	90.52	H.A.
349	280	10
11.40	2.83	N.S.

**AMEX Most Actives**

**VSE Most 1st**

**Odd Lot Trading:** A market order to buy or sell a security in a quantity less than the minimum trading unit (usually 100 shares).

297	288	18
1,998	1,952	87
237	141	2

	Sales	Close
DomePrl	825.100	3%

Sales 1,254,800

	Buy	Sales	*2
Aug 25.....	159,115	471,845	

5           9       22       1

Champ Ho	367,500	39%
Wang B	337,000	21%
Amdahl	277,400	24%
IBM Corp	184,785	7%

Roeb	1,950,500
Motors	1,881,600
	1,545,400

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 1)

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**Continued**  
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## Interest Rate Decline and Tax Rise Boost U.S. Executives' Confidence

By Barnaby J. Feder  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The drop in interest rates, plus the administration's victory in passing its tax package, have greatly increased business confidence that a modest recovery will take place this year and endure at least through next year's first half.

A wide variety of business executives interviewed last week after passage of the tax bill agreed on this outlook, but none said that his company had altered production or capital investment plans as a result.

"The scenario of a modest pickup is now more likely," said Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist at Chase Econometrics, a Rale Cynwyd, Pa., consulting concern, which sees real growth in the gross national product reaching 3 to 4 percent over the next 12 months.

"Some of the domestic risk has been eliminated," he added. Greenspan's doubts "What happened is what we thought would happen," said Robert Loughridge, director of economic and strategic planning at Good-year Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio. Mr. Loughridge and many of his peers at other industrial concerns indicated that, although the drop in interest rates had been more precipitous than anticipated, it also had been tardy.

"We are not quite as optimistic as some on Wall Street on how far down rates will come," said Mr. Loughridge. He added that the company's views on interest rates and the general state of the economy had led it to plan for a flat first half of 1982 and 2 to 3 percent growth during second half and into 1983. "The events of the last few days seem to corroborate our view," he concluded.

Alan Greenspan, who was the chief economic adviser to President Ford and is an outside adviser to President Reagan, also expressed caution on hopes for a

recovery. Last week's record 81-point jump in the Dow Jones industrial share average, he said, was more of an "aberration" than an indicator of future economic growth.

"There is no doubt that there is very little evidence of a recovery," he said Sunday on a television news program. "We can expect the economy to just creep upward in the next six to nine months, or even a year," he added.

Falling interest rates are the basic reason for the gathering confidence within the business community. High rates have hurt virtually all businesses and have pushed some to the verge of collapse. It was the priority placed on lower interest rates that led business leaders to praise the tax package, which was designed to narrow federal budget deficits, a goal that was in turn regarded as a crucial sign that the government would attempt to limit its borrowing needs in order to reduce upward pressure on rates.

"It Had to Be Done" "We don't like the increases," said Sanford Mullik, chief economist at Corning Glass Works, referring to the new taxes and loss of industrial incentives that Congress adopted to provide two-thirds of the 1982 billion in revenue gains projected for the next three years. "But given the choice between that and higher deficits and interest rates, it had to be done."

He added that he had been predicting that the economy would grow at an annual rate of more than 4 percent in the fourth quarter but that he had been forced to scale that projection back in the face of depressing economic statistics and persistent high interest rates during the spring and early summer. "Now, I have gone back to the 4-percent figure," he said.

John J. McLaughlin, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, does not expect his forecast for growth of 2 to 3

percent in the second half to change substantially because of the tax bill. However, because the tax package passed even in an election year, he said that he believed that it signaled a government intention to adopt measures that would prevent recovery from being squelched by rising interest rates in 1983.

"That could cause interest rates to fall more sharply, boost stock prices and encourage consumer spending," he said.

Such developments are seen as prerequisites for sustained recovery. Allen Sinai, vice president and senior economist at Data Resources Inc., a Lexington, Mass., consulting firm, said that the tax bill, in combination with Federal Reserve policies easing restrictions on money growth, had increased the likelihood that growth of 3 to 4.5 percent could be achieved in the fourth quarter and improved prospects through 1984.

"I now see sustained expansion, although at uneven rates," he said. While most business executives say that the price extracted for the improved prospects was worth it, they are bothered nonetheless by some of the specific provisions in the tax act.

Electronics companies and other major exporters, for instance, will suffer cuts in cash flow from the 15-percent tax on benefits from DISC, the government's Domestic International Sales Corp. program that defers taxes on exports, according to William Modahl of Digital Equipment Corp. He is chairman of the tax policy committee of the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association.

In many cases, however, the revenue-raising measures are repeats of benefits granted in last year's tax bill, and their loss is less painful. "The repeal of accelerated depreciation measures scheduled to take effect in 1985 and 1986 concerned a lot of people," Mr. Modahl said. "But it was something we didn't have yet."



Alan Greenspan

## Hoechst Says Profit Lower In First Half

FRANKFURT — Hoechst said Monday that world group pre-tax profit fell by 20.5 percent in the first half of 1982 to 558 million Deutsche marks (\$225 million) despite a 4.5 percent increase in turnover to 17.9 billion DM.

It said that volume sales were up 3 percent in the period.

In an interim report, Hoechst said the summer months have not yet brought any sign of a recovery from the weak levels of business in the second quarter.

Hoechst said results were hurt by weak profitability in the United States and some Latin American countries as well as by petrochemicals and plastics subsidiaries.

Hoechst said it recorded higher than average turnover growth in the areas of information technology, remedies, paints and pigments, and pharmaceuticals.

The fiber business developed well in Western Europe, the company said, but the good results recorded last year in the United States could not be repeated. Plastics and organic chemicals showed no sign of recovery.

Hoechst said the improvement in turnover of its domestic business was price-related but noted that during the second quarter it was unable to pass through further price increases.

Capacity utilization during the second quarter was at 79 percent, the same level as last year.

## Iceland Devalues Krona By Average of 14.3%

REYKJAVIK — The Icelandic krona has been devalued by an average of 14.3 percent against 18 foreign currencies the central bank said Monday. The krona was lowered to 14.29 to the dollar from 12.43.

The move is part of an effort to reduce inflation, currently about 45 percent a year. The effort includes a bank credit squeeze, imposition of a six-month import ban on some goods and a two-year ban on the purchase of new fishing vessels.

## Thyssen Wins Saudi Order

DUESSELDORF — Thyssen Saudi Ltd. (Riyadh), a unit of Thyssen AG, has won an order valued at 435 million Deutsche marks (\$177 million) to build a business complex at Jeddah, a company spokesman said Monday.

## Paris Commodity Futures Trading Sags

Brokers Fear Small Volume, Restrictions Could Spell End of Some Contracts

By Roger May

PARIS — French attempts to cash in on the boom in world commodity futures trading by increasing activity in markets for sugar, coffee, cocoa and soya meal are running into severe difficulties, traders here said Monday.

While trading on the Paris white refined sugar market — the only one of its kind in the world — remains substantial, activity in coffee, cocoa and soya meal is causing concern among commodity brokers and traders.

Some analysts are forecasting the collapse of the cocoa market and give the soya meal futures market, relaunched with great fanfare in June, only a few more months to live.

While commodity trading on the Paris Bourse de Commerce can approach the activity of markets in London and New York remain a distant dream, the analysts said.

While commodity trade in general has been hit by falling prices and low demand stemming from economic recession, French activity remains well below that of its main rivals.

Last year turnover on the French sugar market totaled only 12 million tons compared with 135.5 million in New York and 94.4 million in London.

French coffee activity in 1981 totaled 419,000 tons, compared with 10.1 million in New York and 4.96 million in London.

Disappointing Cocoa futures turnover was even more disappointing, reaching an insignificant 79,000 tons in Paris compared with 9 million in London and 7.01 million in New York.

The French Commodity Brokers' Association forecast that continued poor turnover in coffee and cocoa — commodities crucial to the economies of France's former West African colonies — would persuade traders to use London rather than Paris prices as their reference and to bargain in pounds rather than French francs.

Most analysts agreed that disappointing cocoa and coffee turnover could induce West African traders to deal in pounds and said the trend could accelerate if the French franc, devalued twice since

the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand came to power last year, continues to decline in value.

If the future of the French cocoa market is doubtful, the outlook for soya meal futures is positively bleak.

French trading in soya meal, a key ingredient in many animal feeds, ceased in December, 1978, when the market closed because of lack of interest.

Since then, technical adjustments to market rules to attract speculators and the French feed industry have failed. On some days, no trades at all are recorded.

Turnover on the French coffee market rose 160 percent last year over 1980 and although activity re-

mains relatively low, analysts said they do not see an immediate threat to its future.

The problems of the French markets contrast with the boom in commodity trading in other countries.

A total of 17 new futures markets have opened in New York, Chicago and London since the beginning of 1981, and markets have been established in cities such as Sydney, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

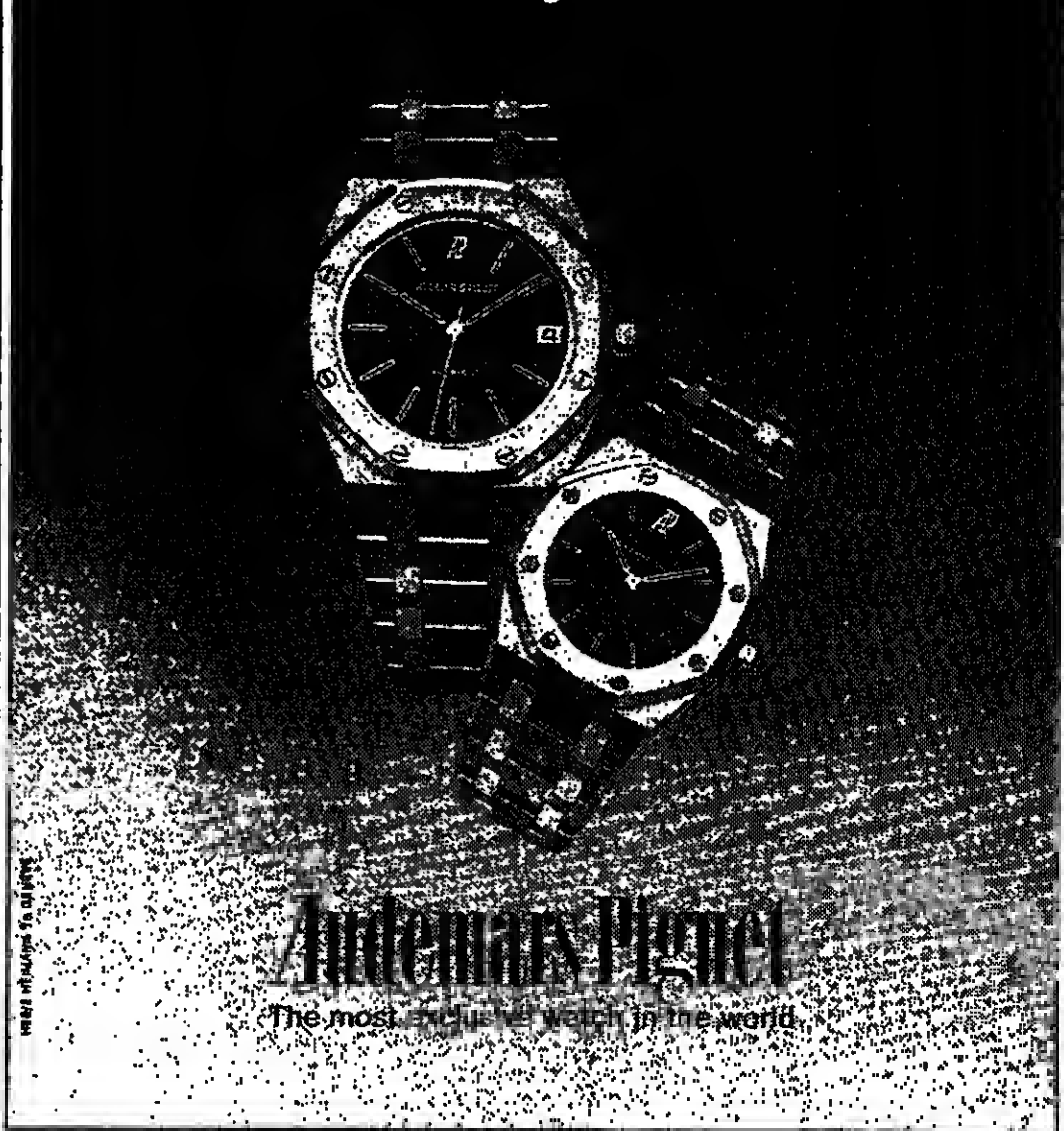
One of the main restraints on expansion here is stringent French currency exchange control, tightened by the Socialists to defend the franc, which place Paris at a disadvantage to other commodity futures centers.

Brokers' association President Michel Wiart said other handicaps affecting Paris include the reluctance of French banks to provide risk capital to potential market participants and lack of promotion of French commodity markets in West Africa.

But most analysts agreed that even if these handicaps are overcome Paris will still suffer from the reluctance of overseas investors to play the relatively unimportant French markets and from what traders and brokers see as excessive government interference in the market's functioning.

Post-war French governments have intervened heavily in financial affairs, and traders here envy the freedom of London commodity dealers.

## The Royal Oak



## Soviet Order Crucial for John Brown

(Continued from Page 7)

the Siberian gas pipeline has become so important economically to Europe, and particularly to European companies — John Brown has, Alstom and Hitachi, in France and West Germany's AEG-Telefunken.

John Brown's \$175-million contract in the \$10-billion project is equal to the gas turbine division's total revenues last year. And analysts estimate that profit from the project could roughly match the company's total earnings last year.

In addition, the analysts think that the Soviet contract includes an advance payment schedule that would help the company's tight cash flow.

The contract is equally important to workers in the River Clyde region of Scotland, where unemployment is above 20 percent. And it offers a measure of reassurance to workers throughout the company's British plants, where employment has fallen to 10,000 from 13,500 in March, 1980, as a consequence of the deep recession in Britain and efforts to make the company more efficient.

Gas turbines represent just one part of John Brown's business, which has spread not only into other products but also into other countries, particularly the United States, where one-third of the company's work force is now situated. The company derived 60 percent of its revenues last year from exports and foreign subsidiaries.

In the United States, John Brown has acquired in the past three years Lesona Corp., the leading U.S. plastics machinery manufacturer; Crawford & Russell, a process engineering and contracting company; and Olofson Corp., a machine tool manufacturer.

Analysts generally have approved of the acquisitions, which are intended to strengthen John Brown's place in engineering capital equipment. But they note that the purchases do little to smooth out the cyclical nature of the company's enterprises. In addition, the U.S. businesses were acquired just before the recession, which has had a serious effect on earnings.

"Rotten News" "We've had nothing but rotten news on John Brown for a year," said John McGee, an analyst with Rowe & Pitman, a securities firm.

Last year, the company made more than 80 percent of its profits in engineering and construction. But the earnings resulted in large part from an order backlog, which has not been maintained.

"New business is now very hard to come by and activity levels this year will be down," Sir John said recently.

Nevertheless, many analysts are hopeful about the company's prospects over the longer term, in large part because John Brown has improved its corporate management.

In 1978, Sir John replaced Lord Abernethy as chairman, ending a family stewardship that began in 1906. Sir John, 50 years old, was trained as an accountant and joined the company in 1972. In 1975, he became chief executive.

The company recently brought in American managers from its newly purchased subsidiaries. For example, Robert G. Page, head of Lesona, in Warwick, R.I., has been given responsibility for all of the company's industrial products, including those made in Britain.

"It's certainly a lot better managed company than it was," said one analyst who asked not to be identified. "A lot of the right things are happening."

## Citicorp Bid for S&L May Prove a Bargain

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Citicorp's costly bid to acquire a California savings and loan association is beginning to look more and more like a bargain, some industry analysts say.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board's approval last week of Citicorp's proposal to acquire the ailing Fidelity Savings and Loan Association of San Francisco was welcomed by analysts of bank stocks, who saw it as a significant crack in the barriers limiting interstate banking.

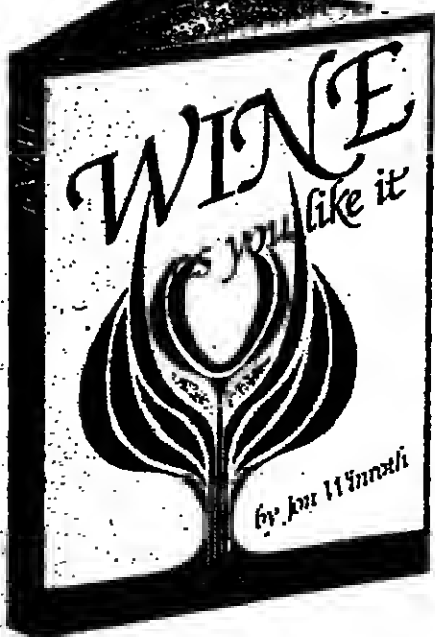
Still, the cost to Citicorp — \$143 million higher than any other bid — seemed to some analysts a bit too dear, even for a chance to break into the lucrative California retail market. Citicorp initially is paying \$80 million, and it will assume certain other costs in a complicated transaction.

## Japan's Robot Output Up

TOKYO — The Japanese robot-making industry expanded 37.4 percent last year — producing 22,069 robots worth 107.8 billion yen (\$423 million) — and the trend for this year looks similar, the Japan Industrial Robot Association said Monday.

«Wine is meant to be enjoyed, not analyzed to death.»

The Herald Tribune's new book by Jon Winroth makes light of wine snobbery—but sparkles with facts



A publication from the book division of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Wine as you like it

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The quotation is from Jon Winroth's new and highly professional book, in which he rejects the windy pontification so often associated with wine buying, wine tasting and wine serving.

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Witty, chatty, and often irreverent, *Wine as you like it* will help the layman develop expertise in selecting wines among both the great vintages and the lesser-knowns. It includes serving tips, maps of wine regions, vintage information—and even gives a list of Jon Winroth's favorite wine sources, the result of 15 years of pleasant research.

A great book to own or to give as a gift!

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We know this is not the complete answer to the energy problem, but it's part of it. It may be part of yours too. So why not give us a call. Let's work together by diversifying in to other sources of energy because we have the kind of ships to carry the fuels safely and efficiently.



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Aug. 23			
	ECU	SDR	
16 1/2%	11 7/8% - 72	9 3/4% - 10 1/4%	
17 1/2%	11 7/8% - 72	10 3/4% - 10 3/4%	
17 1/2%	12 1/4% - 72	10 3/4% - 11 1/4%	
17 1/2%	12 1/4% - 72	11 1/4% - 11 1/4%	

Aug. 20				
High Low Close Chgs				
311 1/2	311 1/2	312	+ 1/2	
54	54	54	+ 1/2	
116	105	105	+ 5	
52 1/2	53	53 1/2	+ 1/2	
515 1/4	13	15 1/2	+ 1/2	
527 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1	
545	44 1/2	45	+ 1/2	

[illegible]

001	25%	71%	92%	+ 14
002	225%	254	62	
003	5%	15%	15%	+ 16
004	20%	21%	24%	+ 16
005	30%	10%	10%	+ 16
006	5%	5%	5%	+ 16
007	117	117		- 8
008	5%	6%	6%	+ 14
009	7%	7%	7%	+ 14
010	25%	51%	51%	
011	20%	18%	20%	+ 19
012	30%	30%	30%	+ 16
013	311	10%	10%	+ 16

[illegible]

Spain	59	740	E	+ 14
U.S.	513V	72M	15	+ 14
U.S.	525	495	34	+ 27
U.S.	502V	574	40	+ 31
U.S.	514V	1,424	144	+ 37
U.S.	65	65	65	+ 37
U.S.	525	525	52	+ 37
U.S.	544	544	54	+ 37
U.S.	511	11	11	+ 34
U.S.	574	7	7	+ 34

les 1,200,577 euros

**Montreal**

1979	1979	1979	1979
4304	4304	43	16
1979	1979	1979	1979
2239	2239	2239	2239
22	22	22	22

of Sales \$75441 shares.

**Indexes** Aug 23

1.000.000 1.000.000  
Eurochemie Industrie AG  
1.000.000 1.000.000

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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- **Sales figures are unofficial**
  - **→ New yearly low, → New Yearly high**
  - Unless otherwise noted, **rates of dividends in the foregoing table are not** adjustments based on the last maturity or semi-annual declaration, **Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.**
- **→ Also extra or extra, B → Annual rate plus stock dividend**
  - **→ Liquidation dividend, → Declared or paid in preceding 12 months**
    - **→ Dividend on basis, subject to 10% non-residence tax**
    - **→ Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, → Paid this year, → Declared or deferred, or no action taken of last year, → Paid this year, → Paid this year, → Accumulated issue with dividends in arrears, → New issue, → Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend, → Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on dividend or no-dividend date.**
- **→ X → Dividend and/or X → rights, → X → dividend and sales in full, Z → Sales in full.**
  - **Wd → Called, wd → When distributed, W → When issued, Wt → With warrants, wX → Without warrants, wXIS → X issued, wXIS.**
- **→ In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities owned by such companies**

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald

Published Each Day

## U.S., Russia to Begin Negotiations

### Beginnings - Lasting Negotiations, The

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10 (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union today began negotiations on a new agreement to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world.

The negotiations, which are being held in Geneva, Switzerland, are expected to last several weeks. The United States and the Soviet Union are the two main nuclear powers in the world, and they are the only two countries that have agreed to limit their nuclear arsenals.

The negotiations are part of a larger effort to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to limit their nuclear arsenals to 5,000 warheads each. This is a significant reduction from the current number of nuclear weapons in the world, which is estimated to be over 20,000.

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## Soviet Union to Visit

### To U.S. Could Mar His Later Trip

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union is expected to visit the United States in the near future. The visit is expected to be a significant event, as it will be the first time that a Soviet leader has visited the United States since the end of World War II.

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Germany.....D.M.	380	180	100
Great Britain.....B.	62	31	18
Greece.....Gr.	8,000	4,000	2,250
Ireland.....I.R.	90	45	25
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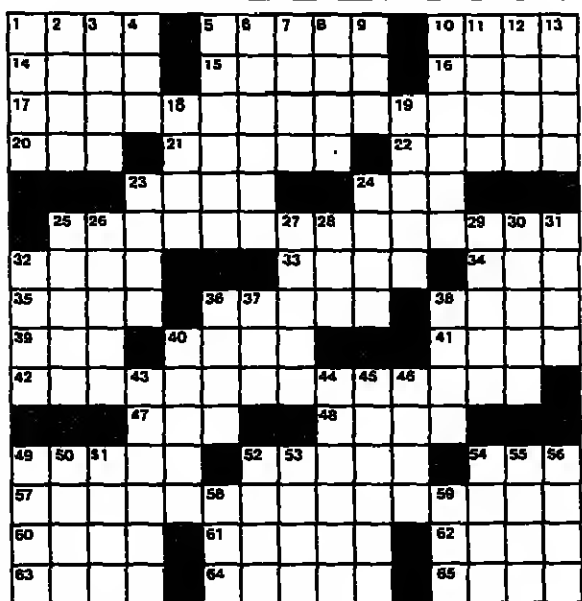
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## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Central figure
  - Delicate
  - Heroic narrative
  - Bakery worker
  - Recess
  - Enough, to
  - Fitzgerald
  - "And I polished up the handle of..."
  - Man's man
  - "St. Louis Blues" composer
  - Japanese coin
  - In closest proximity
  - Winged, in heraldry
  - Friend, in France
  - Homophone for wood
  - French secular cleric
  - Blue knight
  - Stitched
  - One that attacks
  - Assurance of a chance of success
  - Because of
- DOWN**
- Successes
  - Resound
  - Tall grass
  - Sphere
  - Provide
  - Occupation for
  - Ransacks
  - 743,500 square feet
  - Telling remark
  - Initiation
  - Suffix
  - Palanquins
  - Son
  - Choice
  - Askew
  - Terrible
  - Soothing word
  - Deck
- ACROSS**
- Man of
  - Manchuria
  - Cord of intertwined strands
  - President after Harry
  - Chlorine's suture
  - Identical
  - Dough for
  - A Great Lake
  - Gradually declines
  - Junk
  - Seaver and
  - Koosman, once
  - Hebrew prophet
  - Part of a column
  - Metrical foot
  - Wild hog
  - Soprano
  - Ponselle
  - As to
  - Unit
  - Bette Davis
  - features in a
  - pop song
  - Div. of a business
  - Finished edge

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	72	61	MISSISSIPPI	72	61
ALASKA	72	61	MINNESOTA	72	61
ARIZONA	72	61	MISSOURI	72	61
ARKANSAS	72	61	MONTANA	72	61
CALIFORNIA	72	61	NEBRASKA	72	61
COLORADO	72	61	NEVADA	72	61
CONNECTICUT	72	61	NEW HAMPSHIRE	72	61
DELAWARE	72	61	NEW JERSEY	72	61
FLORIDA	72	61	NEW MEXICO	72	61
GEORGIA	72	61	NEW YORK	72	61
IDAHO	72	61	NORTH CAROLINA	72	61
ILLINOIS	72	61	NORTH DAKOTA	72	61
INDIANA	72	61	OHIO	72	61
IOWA	72	61	OKLAHOMA	72	61
KANSAS	72	61	OREGON	72	61
KENTUCKY	72	61	PENNSYLVANIA	72	61
LOUISIANA	72	61	RHODE ISLAND	72	61
MAINE	72	61	SOUTH CAROLINA	72	61
MARYLAND	72	61	SOUTH DAKOTA	72	61
MASSACHUSETTS	72	61	TENNESSEE	72	61
MICHIGAN	72	61	TEXAS	72	61
MINNESOTA	72	61	UTAH	72	61
MISSISSIPPI	72	61	VERMONT	72	61
MISSOURI	72	61	VIRGINIA	72	61
MONTANA	72	61	WASHINGTON	72	61
NEBRASKA	72	61	WEST VIRGINIA	72	61
NEVADA	72	61	WISCONSIN	72	61
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72	61	WYOMING	72	61
NEW JERSEY	72	61			
NEW MEXICO	72	61			
NEW YORK	72	61			
NORTH CAROLINA	72	61			
NORTH DAKOTA	72	61			
OHIO	72	61			
OKLAHOMA	72	61			
OREGON	72	61			
PENNSYLVANIA	72	61			
RHODE ISLAND	72	61			
SOUTH CAROLINA	72	61			
SOUTH DAKOTA	72	61			
TENNESSEE	72	61			
TEXAS	72	61			
UTAH	72	61			
VERMONT	72	61			
VIRGINIA	72	61			
WASHINGTON	72	61			
WEST VIRGINIA	72	61			
WISCONSIN	72	61			
WYOMING	72	61			

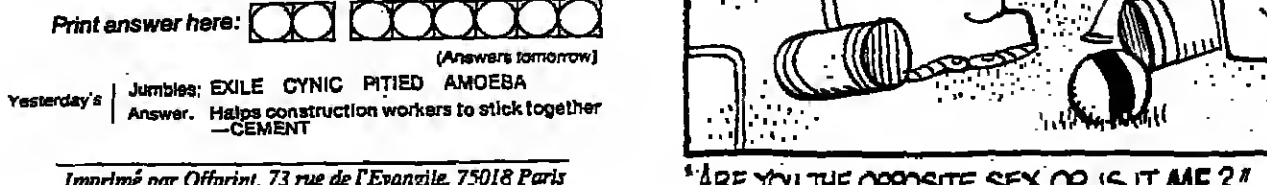
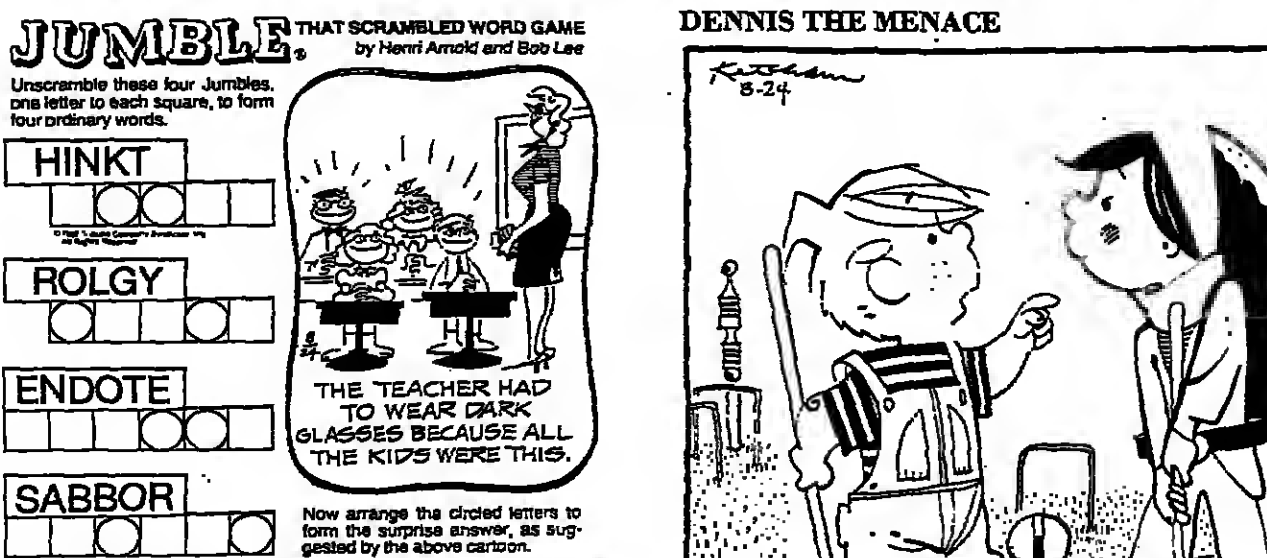
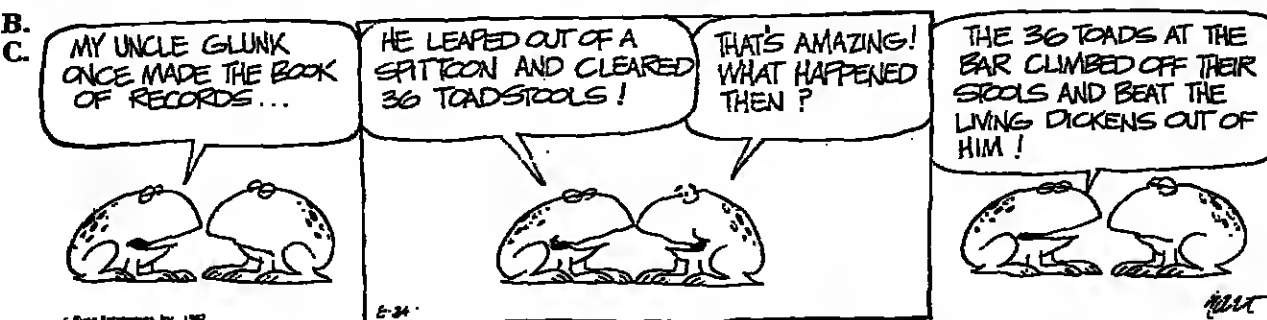
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AUGUST 23, 1982

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<b>BANK OF AMERICA</b>	<b>UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND</b>
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## BOOKS

## A PALE VIEW OF HILLS

By Kazuo Ishiguro. \$11.95. 183pp.

G.P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Rosemary Roberts

WHILE a vast and remarkable body of literature has been written about World War II in Europe and its aftermath, the war in Japan and its rebuilding have produced a conspicuously slight amount of fiction. Kazuo Ishiguro, a young Japanese author living in Britain, has given us an extraordinarily fine first novel to help remedy that omission.

Although his book is slender in size (183 pages) and characters are few, its themes are deceptively large and uncommonly haunting. Ishiguro is writing about life among the ruins of Nagasaki and specifically about a handful of war survivors who must piece together their future.

He is also writing about the rapid emergence of postwar Japan and the generational conflicts that erupt, for there who believe in the "old ways" and sons who have joined the new industrial society.

Such themes are large orders for a novel so small, but Ishiguro develops them with remarkable insight and skill. They are described in controlled prose that more often hints than explains or tells. The effect evokes mystery and an aura of menace.

The story begins in the English countryside where Etsuko, a Japanese woman living in Britain, reflects on the recent suicide of her older daughter. We are never told why Etsuko's postwar marriage to a young Nagasaki businessman ended or even why she moved to England, nor is

there an attempt to explain her daughter's suicide. But the suicide and a visit from her younger daughter living in London cause Etsuko to dwell on her former life amid the rubble of Nagasaki.

A city was rapidly rebuilding atop the ashes of the bomb, yet this was a city of the dispossessed. Her friend Sachiko, for example, was a well-bred young woman widowed by war; she lived in a hotel with her little daughter Mariko, a child traumatized by war. Etsuko's father-in-law, once had been a distinguished teacher. He survived the war but his professional reputation did not. A former student had written an article in a journal berating the old man for teaching misguided values before the war. "And that's why the country was plunged into the most evil disaster in her entire history," scolded the student. Nor was Jiro, the old man's son, willing to be supportive or sympathetic. He had become an ambitious postwar technocrat who rejected the old Japanese values of familial responsibility.

Despite the sorrow and hardships that beset these survivors, the novel conveys a glow of hope and optimism. For there is a nobility in determination to press on with life even against daunting odds. Ishiguro has brilliantly captured this phoenix-like spirit; high praise to him.

Rosemary Roberts, an editorial writer for the *Greenboro, N.C., Daily News*, wrote this review for *The Los Angeles Times*.

## LAST RITES

By Aram Saroyan. Illustrated. 176 pp. \$10.

William Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, Caldwell, N.J. 07006

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

"LAST Rites" is a truly contemporary book: one in which a 37-year-old man attempts to determine how and why he hates his father. The book is Aram Saroyan's journal of the last weeks of William Saroyan's life as he is dying of cancer. We have only the son's word for this version, and before I was very deep in the book I began to wish I could hear the father's side too. There is in "Last Rites" what I'm tempted to call a filial monotony, an almost prefabricated indignation.

"He wanted me to be a disgrace and a failure," the author says, "so he could stand at my funeral, the big, wonderful, disappointed father." But in this book he is standing at his father's funeral and telling us that William Saroyan is a disgrace and a failure as a father.

"My father never liked me or my sister," he writes, "and he never liked our mother either, after an initial infatuation, and in fact, he never liked anyone at all after an hour or two, no, no one except a stooge."

When Aram Saroyan heard that his father was dying, he had been out of touch for almost four years and he decided, not unreasonably, that now was the time to try to come to some sort of an understanding. But then his sister, who was two years younger than Aram, went to see her father and "he

had abused her viciously and kicked her out of his house."

"You've come here to exploit my death," William Saroyan is reported as saying. "You want to be with a great writer." Caught in the pincers of this family, the reader instinctively feels that both sides are wrong. And perhaps because he's the one who's telling this grotesquely modern story, Aram Saroyan takes on, for me at least, the brunt of the wrongness. Though I'm not an admirer of his father's books, I imagine that William Saroyan would tell his version with more flair, more humor. Even a negative humanity would be welcome here.

Aram's difficulty is that he has all the bad habits, the terrible psychological style, of someone who grew up in the '60s. His entire vocabulary is therapeutic, as if life were one big disease. "Pain" is his favorite word; it's synonymous with glory, truth, honesty, relationship and all those other '60 words. His father refuses his pain, including his son, who, William Saroyan might say, is a pain of a familiar kind.

Are fathers responsible for their sons' rhetoric? Would it be inhuman for a father to detect his son's varied style? I can think of nothing more terrible for each of them, yet Aram Saroyan's style of writing and thinking—I'm tempted to say of being—is enough to try a father's love. It's as though he were an orphan of language, someone who had lost all his natural or spontaneous references, had become a kind of monster of pop culture that no father could recognize as his flesh and blood.

His father is "an emotional grandstander," the author tells us—but so is he, and he's not even good at it. He's too self-conscious, too full of his own pity, to get off a decent line. And if you're going to hate your father, the least you can do is hate him with gusto, with ferocity, with passion. If you hate him beautifully enough, he might even come to love you for it.

Anatole Brody is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

WILHELM Steinitz, world champion from 1866 to 1894, was a man for whom no danger was too great as long as it netted him a pawn. The occasional crushing he suffered in the service of such a noble ideal never did anything to diminish his appetite.

Today, all pocketers of purloined pawns must trace their lineage back to him. Grandmaster Yasser Seirawan of Seattle bravely upheld the tradition in his game with the current world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, the 11th round of the Phillips & Drew International Tournament in London.

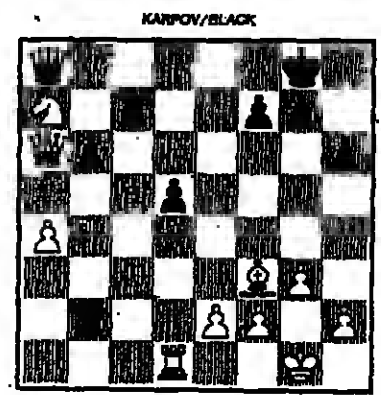
Karpov had played 7... P-QN3 in games five and seven of his title defense against Victor Korchnoi in Merano last fall, but shifted to the safer 7... P-P for the ninth game. In the present tournament, he used 7... P-P in his second round draw with Larry Christiansen, but then switched back here.

Seirawan's innovation, 12 R-B3! had the interesting point that after 12... N-R3; 13 Q-R4, the routine 13... B-N2? could have been refuted by 14 P-K3; Q-K5; 15 BxN, QxN; 16 Q-Q, BxR; 17 QxR, KR-QB1; 18 KR-B1, winning a decisive pawn.

Karpov therefore ventured a gambit with 13... R-QB4? allowing 14 R-K3, BK3; 15 QxN. Of course, on 15... P-P, it would have been a blunder to recapture with 16 NxP? because of 16... Q-N5ch, recovering the piece.

Should Karpov have preferred 16... QR-B1? to seize the open QB file? 17 N-N2, R-B6ch; 18 K-Q2, R-R3; 19 BxR, B-B1; 20 Q-Q4, R-N6ch; 21 QxR, QxPch; 22 K-B1, Q-B8ch; 23 K-B2, Q-B5ch yields Black at least a draw. However, 17 NxP?; Q-B4 (17... R-B5; 18 NxR, QxN; 19 R-K3, Q-Q2, 20 R-Rch, QxR; 21 B-N2, 22 QxR, 23 Q-Q4, R-N6ch; 24 B-N5; 19 P-B3, QxN; 20 P-B3, R-Pch; 21 R-R, QxRch; 22 B-K2, R-B8mate), Q-R4ch; 19 R-B3, QxP; 20 B-N2, QxP; 21 R-R, R-R; 22 Q-Q2 does not give Black sufficient compensation for the lost piece.

Instead, Karpov's 16... B-B4; 17 B-N2, B-B7 enabled him to win back



some material, since 18 R-R3? QNch; 19 N-Q2, QR-B1 creates the deadly threat of 20... Q-B6; 21 QxR, R-B8mate. Thus, after 21... R-NP, he had a minimum material disadvantage of rook-plus-pawn for two minor pieces.

Naturally, after 22 R-Q1, the isolated QP was weak, and after 22... R-Q1; 23 N-Q4! it was impossible to stop the threatened 24 N-B6 by 23... Q-B2? because of 24 Q-R3! trapping the far-flung rook.

As will be seen, Seirawan's 25 NxP was beautifully calculated piracy of which Steinitz would have been proud. After 25... R-B2, 26 P-QR4, Q-R1, it looked as though Seirawan's knight was to be lost, but this was the prelude to his crushing combination beginning with 27 P-P!

The first point was that 27... R-N7? was to be destroyed by 28 Q-Q3!, compelling Karpov either to drag his queen or be mated. So, the champion tried 27... QxN, but on 28 R-Q6ch, K-R2; 29 Q-Q3ch, defense by 29... P-N3? was hopeless. Seirawan's knight was to be lost, but this was the prelude to his crushing combination beginning with 27 P-P! That left only 29... P-B4; 30 QxPch, P-N3, but after Seirawan's 31 Q-K6!, Black was helpless. Thus, 31... R-N6ch, K-R3; 32 Q-R8ch; R-R2; 34 QxR is no better; 32 K-Q; P-R4; 33 B-K4, R-KN2; 34 BxR puts Black a piece down. So Karpov gave up.







## Baroque for Foreigners

The story may be apocryphal,

*Art Buchwald is on vacation.*

# Too Wild to Harness

## *Awe Is Warranted During a Thunderstorm*

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seven other finalists.

## Goethe Prize Protested

seven other finalists.

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